The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

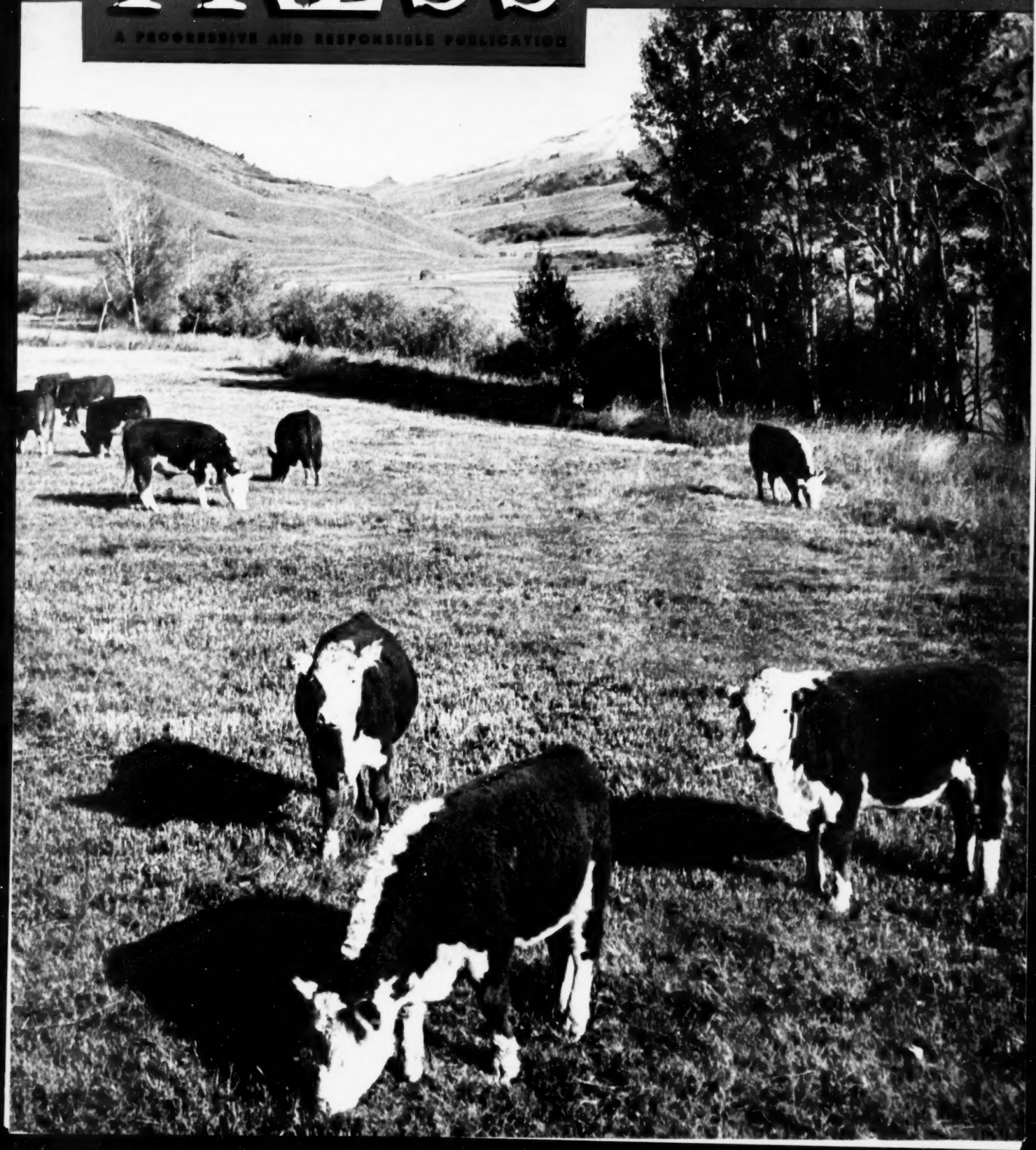
PRESS

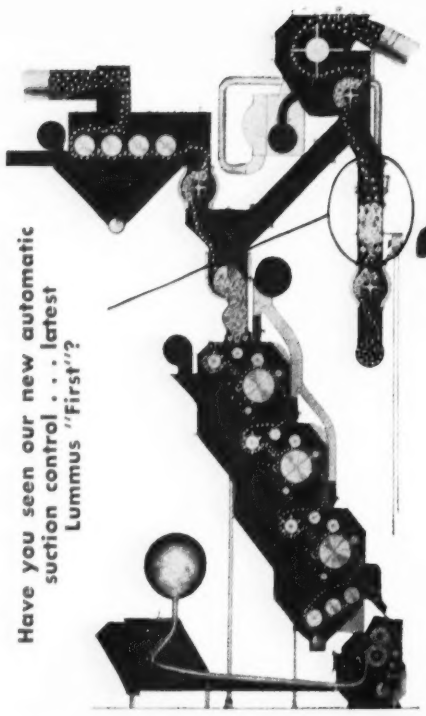
NOVEMBER 21, 1953

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION





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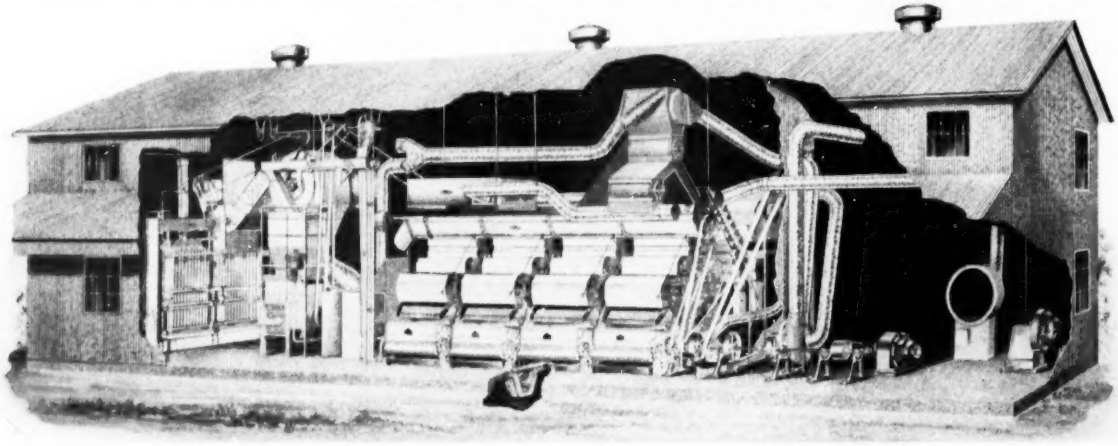

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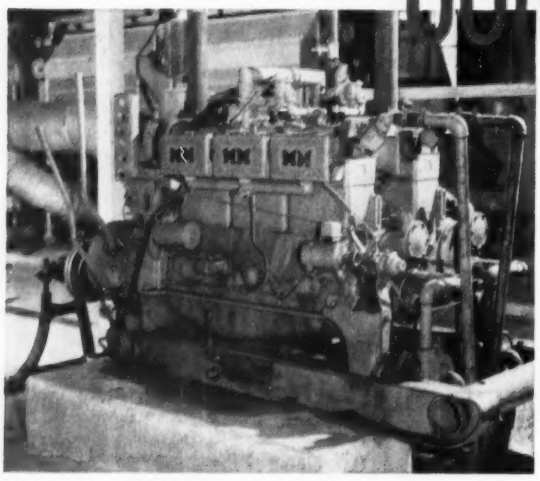

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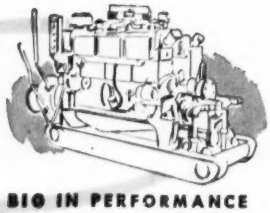

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MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

laugh it off

A psychiatrist was questioning a patient and asked: "What would you say would be the difference between a little boy and a dwarf?"

The patient thought for a while and said: "Well, there might be a lot of difference."

"What, for instance?" asked the psychiatrist, encouragingly.

"Well," replied the patient, "the dwarf might be a girl."

• • •

A tobacco farmer was asked why he refused to allow his daughter to enroll at college.

"Wal," he replied, "I started gittin' mad when they told her to go to the Registrar's office to matriculate, but by cracky, I shore put my foot down when they said she had to use the same curriculum as the men!"

• • •

"I heard you say your father was a conductor," commented the young man. "Railroad or orchestra conductor?"

"Neither," was the answer. "He was struck by lightning."

• • •

An officer approached a drunk who was trying to get the key into his car door lock. "Look here," he said, "you don't mean to tell me that you intend to drive that car?"

"Sure," replied the soak. "Can't you see I'm in no condition to walk!"

• • •

A gold digger is a girl who hates poverty worse than sin.

• • •

The woman of the house was reporting on new neighbors who had moved in that day. "They have an old car, a very small television set, an old fashioned ice box and no piano. Guess it won't be difficult for us to keep up with them."

"I'm not so sure," retorted her husband. "Did you see them unload their bank account?"

• • •

The old-fashioned man put his son to work. The modern boy knows how to work his old man.

• • •

A dapper gentleman applied at the recruiting office to enlist. "And I suppose you want a commission?" said the recruiting officer sourly. "No, thanks," was the reply. "I'm such a poor shot, I'd rather work on a straight salary."

• • •

Doctors are always telling people not to sleep on their left side; that to lie on both sides is injurious to health. Of course this is not true, since lawyers, as a rule, are in good health, and they lie on both sides most of the time.

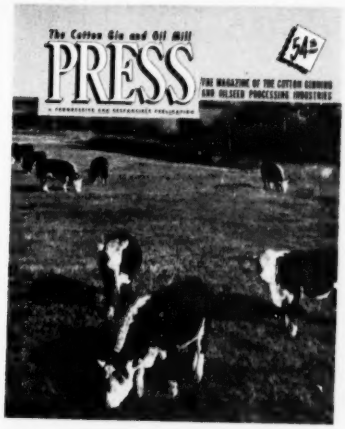
• • •

Mandy took out an insurance policy on her husband and every three months a collector came around to get the premium.

On his fifth visit, Mandy said angrily, "This ain't fair! Every time Ah saves up enough money to buy a gun, yo' come around and take de money away from me!"

• • •

A radio program which came on every morning at 7 a.m. received the following note from a feminine fan: "Before I started listening to your program, I couldn't get my husband out of bed in the morning. Now he can't get out of the house fast enough."



★ ON OUR COVER:

These Hereford cattle on pasture in a hilly section of Oklahoma make a beautiful picture, but are a reminder that we all have our troubles at one time or another—in this case the livestock producer in the Southwest who has been hard hit by drouth and falling prices.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

VOL. 54 NOVEMBER 21, 1953 NO. 24

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

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National Cotton Ginners' Association

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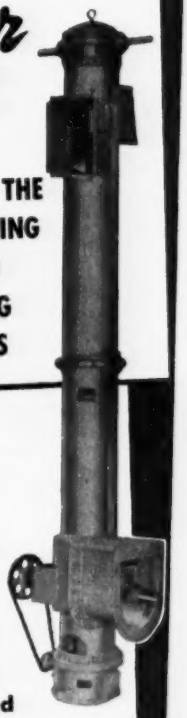
GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift



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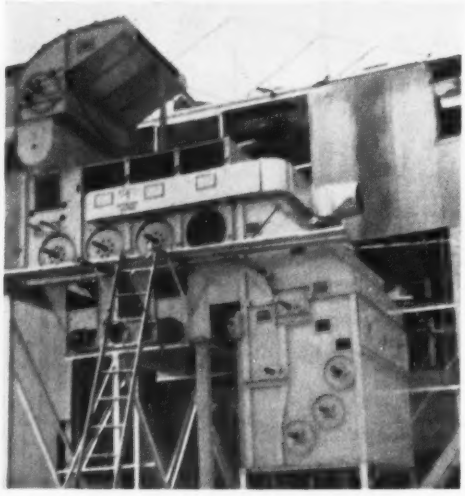
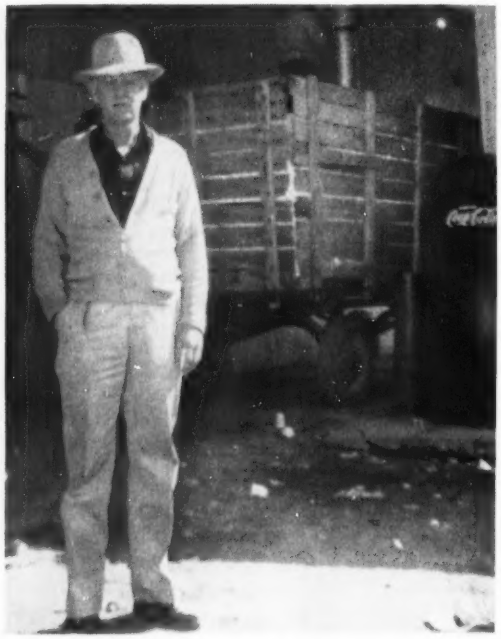


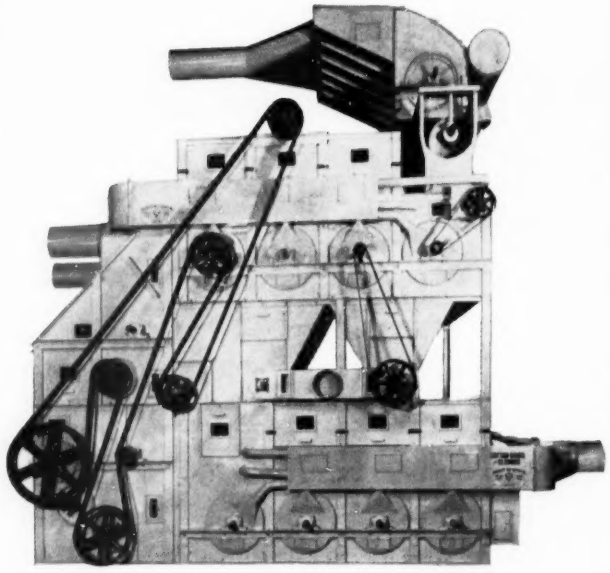
Progress photograph taken during the installation of the 96" Hinckley Master Unit in 1950.



M. E. Perry shown in front of his Sterlington Gin at Perryville, Louisiana.

Another Prominent Gin Man Goes All "HINCKLEY"

Mr. Perry says he has spent only a fraction of the money that super gins around him have spent, his operating costs are only a fraction of theirs, and yet his ginning volume has increased from approximately 1,800 bales in 1949 to approximately 5,000 bales this year. He gives his Hinckley conditioning machinery a lot of credit for his profitable ginning operation.



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FIELD of Dorman soybeans near Stillwater, Okla.

USDA's Coordinator of the Regional Soybean Research Program Reports on

Soybean Production in The Southern States

In 10 years, acreage for harvest has jumped from 986,000 acres to 2,323,000 acres, and average yield per acre from 9.1 bushels to 15.6 bushels.

By EDGAR E. HARTWIG[1]

THE POSITION of soybeans as a crop in the Southern states has improved appreciably in the past 10 years. Acreage of soybeans planted for harvest in the 11 Southeastern states has increased from 986,000 acres in 1943 to 2,323,000 acres in 1952. Much of this acreage increase can be attributed to higher yields per acre, brought about by growers putting into practice the knowledge gained from research developments during this period. In 1943, the average yield per acre was 9.1 bushels, while in 1952 it was 15.6 bushels per acre. This yield is still below the national average. However, as more growers utilize improved varieties and production practices, the average yield of the 12 Southern states should equal or surpass that for the nation. Yields of 35 to 40 bushels per acre have been produced rather consistently by some of the better growers in the major production areas of the South.

To produce a high yield, it is necessary to have good stands of an adapted variety which is planted at the correct time and kept free from weeds. Proper fertilization is essential in nearly all production areas of the South outside of the Mississippi Delta.

When soybeans were grown primarily as a hay crop, they gained the reputation of being a crop that could be grown without fertilization. It is true that soybeans when properly nodulated have not responded to nitrogen fertilization in most areas of the South. However, experimental plots on Coastal Plain and Piedmont soils from North Carolina to Louisiana have shown excellent yield responses from applications of lime, phosphate, and potash. At Baton Rouge, La., over a three-year period, an average yield of 21 bushels per acre was obtained without fertilization. The same variety grown in the same field with adequate lime, phosphate and potash produced 35 bushels per acre. In North Carolina, the average yield of unfertilized beans in several experiments was 22.0 bushels; those receiving lime alone produced 24.8 bushels; those receiving 0-40-80 produced 27.2 bushels while those receiving lime and 0-40-80 produced 34.4 bushels. These results emphasize the need for a complete fertilization program. Excellent responses to phosphate and potash have also been obtained on the prairie soils of Arkansas but no yield increases have been obtained from fertilization in the Delta area of Mississippi. In general, on most soils where cotton gives a yield response to phosphate or potash, soybeans will usually give a response.

Although soybeans can be planted over a relatively long period in the

[1]Research Agronomist, U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, working in cooperation with the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and coordinator of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory research program in the 12 Southeastern states.

South, they do have an optimum period during which they will give best results. In general, there is a tendency to plant too early. At Stoneville, highest yields have been obtained from experimental plantings made from about May 1 to May 25. Yields from planting varieties such as Ogden or Roanoke June 1 have usually exceeded the plantings made April 10. Other advantages of May plantings over April plantings that were found in the Stoneville experiments were more rapid emergence and faster early growth. More rapid emergence gets beans off to a start ahead of weeds. During the first six weeks after emergence, the beans from May 1 plantings made 50 percent more growth than those planted April 10. This rapid growth aids in weed control. The yield of adapted varieties, such as Ogden and Roanoke, when planted June 20 at Stoneville, has averaged 85 percent of that of the early May plantings.

In West Florida, highest yields have been obtained from plantings made from June 1 to June 15. Consequently, soybeans can very satisfactorily follow white potatoes, small grain, lupines, or crimson clover in those areas where sufficient moisture is available for seedbed preparation and germination of soybeans. If soybeans are to follow a winter crop, it is important to prepare a seedbed as soon as possible after the winter crop is harvested.

On the heavy Delta soils, care must be taken in seedbed preparation so as not to lose the surface moisture necessary for seed germination. Many growers prefer to plant in early April as they feel they have greater assurance of obtaining a stand. However, good stands can be obtained from May plantings. The higher yields and better weed control from later plantings justify giving greater attention to seedbed preparation. Planting after a rain so that seed will germinate immediately has many advantages over placing seed in dry soil and waiting for a rain to bring them up. A good stand is usually assured if seed is placed in warm, moist soil. In most areas, a stand of 9-12 plants per foot is nearly optimum. A somewhat thinner stand will give very nearly the same seed yields but will require more attention in the seedling stage to keep free from weeds. A thicker stand will be more subject to lodging, particularly with good growing conditions.

A field free from weeds will usually give higher seed yield and will be harvested with greater ease than a weedy field. Planting good quality seed under conditions giving rapid emergence and rapid early growth is an important aid in weed control. A rotary hoe or a weeder gives good results in removing weed seedlings from young soybeans.

Of the varieties adapted to the South, Ogden is most widely grown. Odgen gives high yields of seed with a good oil content. Its moderate height makes it easy to combine. Its heavy foliage helps appreciably in keeping down late season grasses and weeds. In areas with dry harvest periods, such as the Delta area of Mississippi, the acreage of Ogden should not exceed that which may be harvested during a two-week period following maturity because of its tendency to shatter. The Ogden selections, Dortchsoy 2 and Hale Ogden 2, have given results similar to those from Ogden. The Ogden variety is considered a late variety in Southeastern Missouri, a mid-season variety in the Delta section of Mississippi, and an early variety in the Gulf Coast area. At Stoneville, Ogden has an average maturity date of Oct. 10.

In 1952, the Dorman variety was released as an earlier variety to be grown along with Ogden. Dorman is approximately 18 days earlier than Ogden and gives comparable seed yields where it is adapted. Dorman has given good results on the heavy clay soils of the Mississippi Delta from Southeast Missouri to Northeast Louisiana, on the bottom lands of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma, and in Eastern Virginia. Dorman produces good quality seed with high oil content and holds its seed very well after maturity. Dorman has heavy foliage comparable to Ogden, which other early varieties have not had. Seed of Dorman is limited somewhat, but adequate supplies will be available in another year.

Dortchsoy 67 is another new, early variety, approximately five days later than Dorman. In tests conducted during the past two years, Dortchsoy 67 has produced yields comparable to Dorman but it is more subject to shattering.

Clark, Wabash, and Perry are primarily adapted to Southern Indiana and Illinois and South-Central Missouri, but can be grown along with later-maturing varieties in the northern part of the Southern region. In the Delta section of Mississippi, the yields from Wabash or Perry have averaged only 75 to 80 percent of the yields from Ogden. They give less complete ground cover and, consequently, in years with sufficient moisture, fields will become very grassy before harvest. If grown too far south, these varieties will have

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rather poor seed quality. Perry matures 10-14 days earlier than Dorman. Clark and Wabash are 4-6 days earlier than Perry.

Roanoke matures approximately two weeks later than Ogden, grows 6 to 8 inches taller, and gives good yields of high quality seed. It has the highest oil content of any variety grown in the U.S. Roanoke will usually give higher yields than Ogden on the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont soils where its added height is an advantage.

At the present time, the Jackson variety is being increased and limited quantities of seed will be available for 1954 planting. Jackson is similar in maturity to Roanoke, is slightly taller, stands better and has given slightly higher seed yields. The added height of Jackson makes it very well adapted for growing after oats or lupines in South Alabama, Georgia, and West Florida.

Another variety of similar maturity is Dortchsoy 31. This variety is somewhat shorter than Ogden and has averaged approximately one percent lower in oil content than Roanoke. In the Delta section of Mississippi and Louisiana, Dortchsoy 31 has proved to be very susceptible to the leaf disease target spot, which has reduced its seed yield appreciably. Dortchsoy 31 is rather short for production after oats or lupines.

In any area, a combination of two or three varieties will lengthen the harvest period and permit harvesting of a greater acreage per combine. For example, a Mississippi Delta farmer would be limited to approximately 250 acres per 12-foot combine if he were growing only Ogden. However, if he would distribute his acreage among Dorman, Ogden, and Roanoke, for which the average maturity dates are Sept. 20, Oct. 10, and Oct. 25, he could increase his acreage per combine to 600 acres. Weather hazards are also distributed by planting varieties differing in maturity.

Other varieties of soybeans are available but, in general, they have given lower seed yields or have had lower oil content than varieties of comparable maturity described.

Several leaf-eating insects may cause trouble with soybean production. Some of these are the bean leaf beetle, the legume caterpillar, corn earworm, green clover worm, and fall armyworm. Most of these insects may appear through August or September. They can be controlled with timely application of insecticides such as toxaphene, DDT, or aldrin. In some of the more southern areas sucking insects such as the green stink bug sometimes damage seed development. This insect can be controlled by applying toxaphene so as to make contact with this insect.

At present it appears quite likely that many cotton acres may be shifted to soybeans in 1954. In the humid areas, soybeans will fit in very well. On lighter, more drouthy soils of Central Georgia and South Carolina, observations suggest that early June plantings will withstand late summer drouths much better than early May plantings. On these soils, fertilization is a "must." On the upland soils of Oklahoma and Texas, soybeans should be planted with caution. However, yields of 20-25 bushels per acre have been obtained at Lubbock from mid-June plantings receiving a pre-planting irrigation.

Earlier it was mentioned that soybeans could produce their own nitrogen if properly nodulated. Inoculation is a "must" where soybeans are being grown on land for the first time.

Several points have been mentioned as being essential to profitable soybean production. These include an adapted variety, correct planting date, proper fertilization and weed control. These practices used together have a much greater value than any one alone, as can be illustrated by using Florida as an example. Only 10 years ago soybeans were not considered adapted, but these conclusions had been based upon plantings made in early April and without adequate fertilizer. In 1952, Florida harvested a 12,000-acre crop with an average yield of 20 bushels per acre. Nearly all of these beans were fertilized with phosphate and potash and were planted in early June. The new Jackson variety now being increased should help boost the Florida average above the 20 bushels per acre of 1952.

Variety Report Issued

The performance of 51 cotton varieties and strains tested during 1953 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is discussed in Progress Report 1618 issued by the Texas Experiment Station, College Station. Authors of the bulletin are J. L. Hubbard, C. S. Miller and W. R. Cowley.

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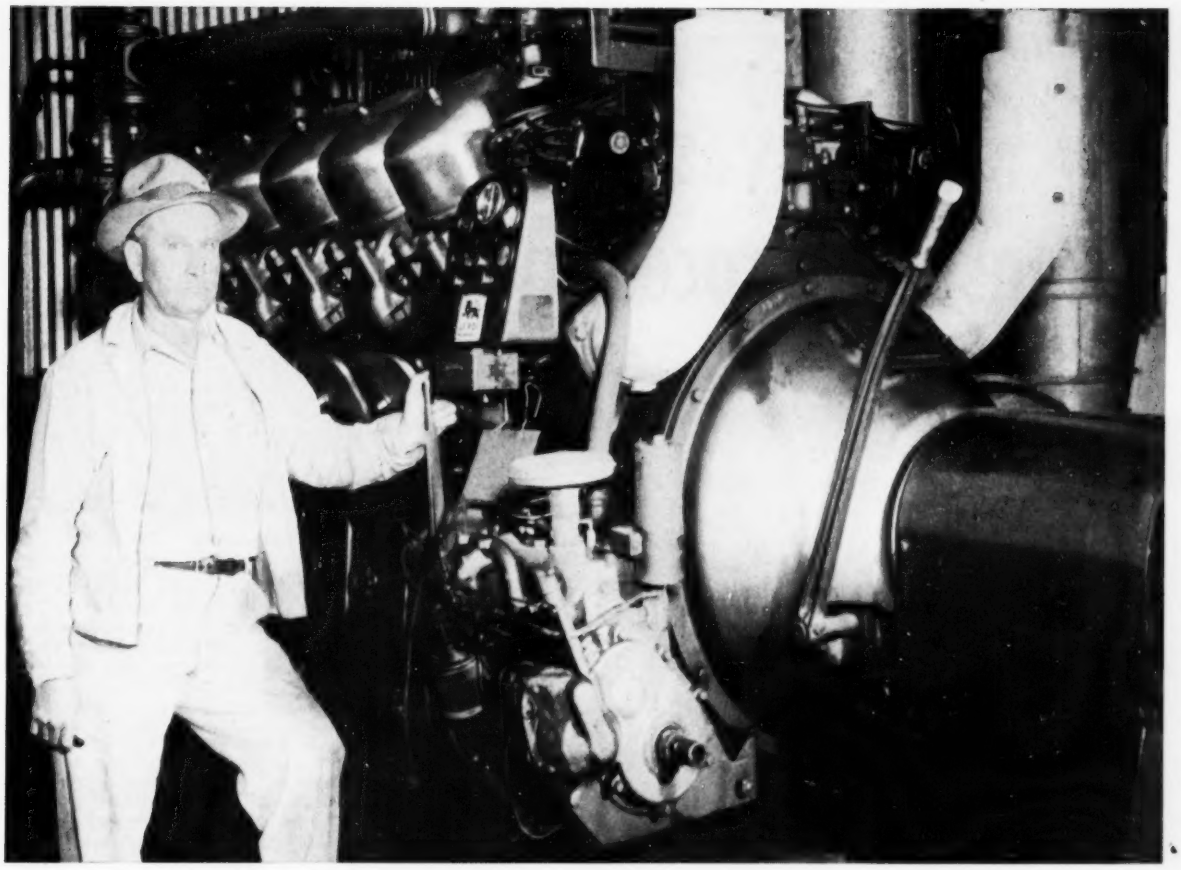

6,954-bale season . . . fuel cost for **Le Roi** *L3460 only 8½c per bale!*

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The Realities of

New Plant Investment in Cottonseed Processing

By JOHN P. ANDREWS and ARTHUR E. KURTZ

Sales Engineer and Project Manager, Respectively, Lukenweld Division, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Penn.

JOHN P. ANDREWS

SINCE THE FIRST installation of a solvent-extraction plant, interest of the cottonseed industry has been growing in the increased oil yields of solvent-extraction processes, which recover about 30 pounds more oil per ton than screw pressing and 40 pounds more oil per ton than hydraulic pressing. With a 150-ton per day capacity plant for example, this amounts to an increased yield of 4,500 and 6,000 pounds of oil, respectively, each day—a most substantial boost in output.

Technologically, therefore, the desire of a large segment of the industry has been to change over to solvent extraction.

Adoption of solvent-extraction for the most part has been confined to large terminal installations, because of the technical and economic characteristics of the available processes. However, the newest solvent-extraction method of all —filtration-extraction—overcomes these objections and requires smaller and cheaper equipment as will be subsequently analyzed. Filtration-extraction has these major advantages: (1) equipment and operating costs are less than for other solvent-extraction processes; (2) high yields of prime quality oil with minimum solvent loss; (3) high capacity in a small "package plant" unit reduces installation costs and amount of invested capital; (4) units are sufficiently small (75 tons per day, up) and compact to be located adjacent to the sources of raw material supply, thus reducing seed transportation costs inherent with larger units, and assuring retention of present seed sources.

As Edward L. Nash, immediate past president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, has said in pointing out the advantages of filtration-extraction, "With the filtration-extraction system, it is possible to have a solvent plant at much lower cost than previously . . . it may solve the problems of the operators of many smaller mills whose small tonnages will not justify a heavy investment . . . .

"We consider this a most significant possibility—for there are many more smaller mills throughout the oilseed industry than larger ones. Making solvent processing possible for them enables them to remain competitive with larger plants who may better afford modern equipment. It might possibly mean the difference between their staying in business or closing down completely . . . ."

ARTHUR E. KURTZ

How can the management of a hydraulic mill justify the investment required to convert to filtration-extraction? Increased yield and reduced production costs of the new method must be balanced against the required investment in new equipment. Payout time and increased profits must be realistically estimated. Of particular interest to the smaller operator, for whom filtration-extraction is particularly adaptable, is his cash position, because of the need for working capital.

There are several ways of looking at an investment payout. Based on discussions with financial authorities, it has been established that the customary manner is to figure payout time based on net profits after taxes, plus that amount set aside for depreciation. On this basis a 150-ton conversion of a hydraulic mill, for example, costing $325,000, operating 167 days, and producing oil selling at an average price of 12.0 cents per pound, will show an annual cash return of 15.6 percent before taxes, plus 12 percent for depreciation[1], or 27.6 percent each year, in addition to the normal profit derived from a hydraulic mill (even when considering the solvent meal discount). At first glance it might appear that the plant will earn back the cash investment for the new facilities in a little over 3½ years, plus profits equal to those previously gained on hydraulic operation. The true calculation of payout time, however, is 5.1 years.

All too often in calculating payout time, extremely attractive figures are arrived at by not considering such important items as federal corporation taxes. The standard descriptive phrase for this type of analysis is a footnote worded as follows: "Before federal corporation taxes, but after all fixed charges, including depreciation." With an investment of this nature, however, the taxes are more or less certain to be in the 50 percent-plus bracket, so that this is one of the most important figures of all to be considered. The full and complete cost of doing business must be carefully analyzed to arrive at a realistic estimate.

[1]Refer to "Notes on Table 1" — Line 9.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: John P. Andrews attended Cornell University and was closely associated with the development of the first American process for the solvent extraction of vegetable oil, principally from soybeans. He has a long background in the petroleum refining field, building, operating and managing different refineries throughout the U.S. and foreign countries. **Arthur E. Kurtz** attended Findlay College, University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology. He has been responsible for a number of successful methods of handling materials in process plants and equipment design. Chief operator on one of the first vegetable oil solvent extraction units producing 500 tons a day, he also was process equipment designer on other plants, including furfural extraction, nickel refining and butadiene production. He has designed combination plants for oil extraction and has had extensive experience erecting plants and supervising initial operations.

A big advantage of the new system is that it is available in a wide range of sizes—"package plants" ranging from units as small as 75 tons . . . or 100-, 150-ton capacity . . . or larger. These small, compact units make filtration-extraction economically feasible for the small and medium-size producers. Modern facilities will give a mill an increased profit potential at comparatively low cost.

Calculating Investment Payout

The calculations shown in Table 1 illustrate in detail how the payout time for converting a hydraulic mill to filtration-extraction processing is arrived at. They are based on: (1) actual costs and yields of a currently operating 150-ton per day hydraulic mill owned by a well-known group operator; (2) the known engineering, construction and erection costs of a 150-ton filtration-extraction "package" plant; and (3) the calculated operating costs and yield data for this latter plant.

Payout figures arrived at by a series of calculations similar to the examples are shown graphically in Fig. 1. Estimated amortization periods range between 3.35 and 6.22 years, depending on fluctuations in the future oil price and the required conversion investment.

Notes on Table 1

(These calculations, for illustrative purposes, have been made for a 150-ton per day unit. Similar calculations can be made for 75- and 100-ton per day units, and larger sizes.)

• **Line 1. Investment**—The installation cost of a 150-ton filtration-extraction "package plant" will vary, since some mills converting to this system will require greater outlays for modernization of existing equipment, power sources, materials handling equipment, and the like, than others. This figure covers cost of the plant as installed and ready to operate, and will therefore vary somewhat with different locations.

• **Line 2. Average Oil Price**— Based on each of the investment bases, alternate calculations have been made for 12 cents, 13.75 cents, 15.5 cents, 17.25 cents, 19 cents and 20.75 cents oil . . . these are all shown on the graph, but only the low and the probable average figures have been used in the table.

A recent comprehensive study of oil price

(Continued on Page 37)

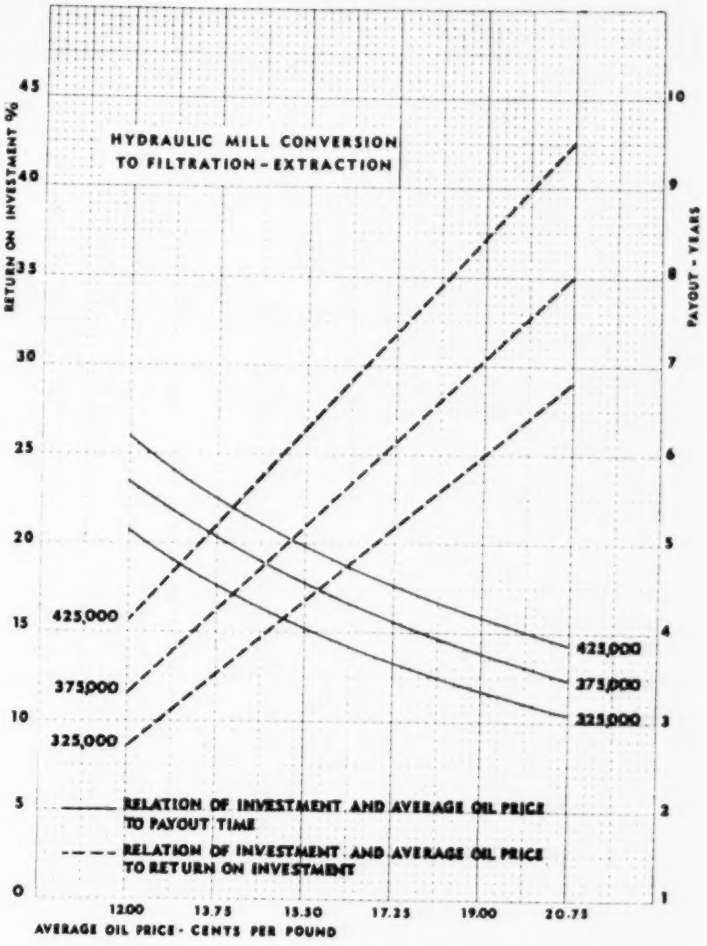

Figure 1

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

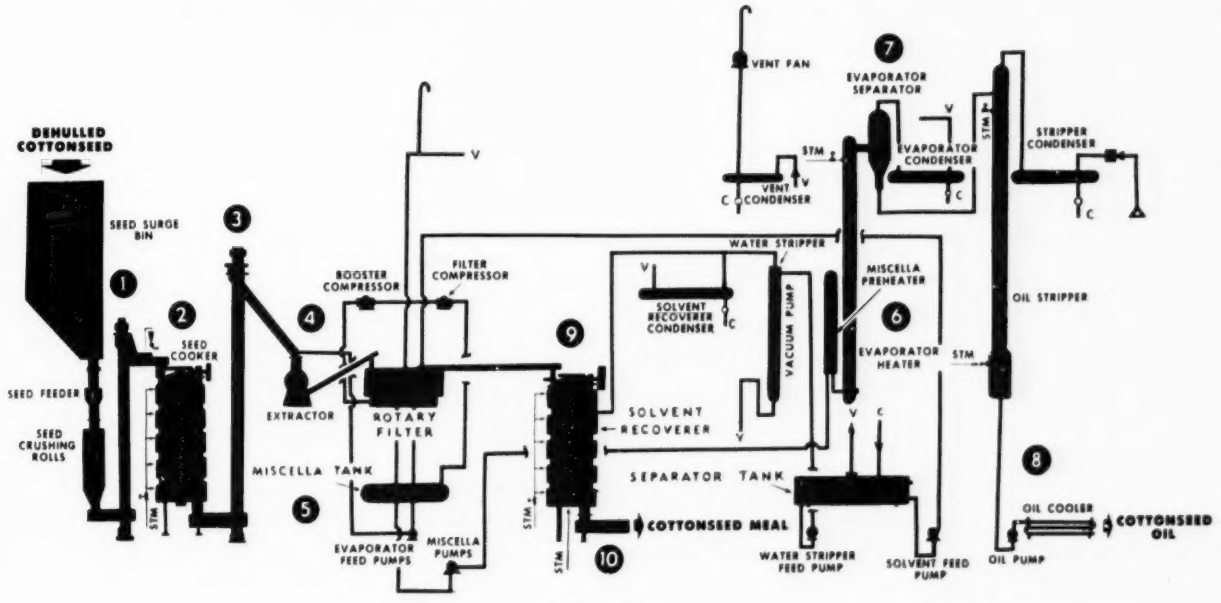

Figure 2

C. W. WALLACE, Pres & Mgr — FRANCIS W. SCOTT, Vice Pres — W. R. BARROW, Vice Pres. — A. B. COLMER, Secy & Treas.

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Conference Reports

Research Widening Market for Meal

■ MILLS now can produce cottonseed meal that can be fed freely to swine and growing poultry, authorities say.

Research has now made it possible to produce commercial cottonseed meal of high nutritive value that can be fed freely to swine and growing poultry. Further research is needed, however, to solve the problem of producing cottonseed meal that will not cause egg yolk discoloration; and to make all commercial cottonseed meal satisfactory for unrestricted feeding of hogs and poultry.

Agreement on these facts highlighted the third conference on cottonseed meal quality as related to processing. The conference was held Nov. 9-10-11 in New Orleans under sponsorship of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of USDA and the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service. Crushers, research workers, machinery manufacturers, feed mixers and others interested attended.

This meeting, and previous conferences in 1950 and 1951, resulted from many years of efforts to make cottonseed meal that can be used as freely for swine and poultry as it has long been used for cattle and sheep. This objective, as NCPA Educational Director

Photoviews of Cottonseed Meal Conference

■ TOP: Four of the speakers on the conference program are shown, l. to r., C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; A. L. Ward, Dallas, director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association; A. M. Altschul of the Laboratory; and C. M. Lyman, Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

■ SECOND FROM TOP: Holding an informal conference of their own are, l. to r., John F. Moloney, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, NCPA; J. I. Morgan, Jr., Morgan Oil and Refining Co., Farmville, N.C.; T. F. Bridgers, Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Wilson, N.C.; and J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis.

■ THIRD FROM TOP: C. L. Morgan (left), South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson; and J. R. Couch, Texas Experiment Station, College Station, were two of the research workers reporting on poultry experiments at the conference.

■ BOTTOM: Shown here are a few of the representatives of the cottonseed crushing industry at the New Orleans meeting: l. to r. are C. W. Wallace, The Union Oil Mill, Inc., West Monroe, La; H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; E. L. Dillard, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala.; and Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock.

A. L. Ward pointed out at the conference, has been sought through a cooperative research program involving the Laboratory, federal and state research workers, oil mills, machinery manufacturers and others.

A. M. Altschul, head of the Laboratory's oilseed division, briefly outlined the research program at the conference's opening session. A more detailed review by Altschul and F. H. Thurber of the Laboratory was published Nov. 7 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

C. H. Fisher, Laboratory director, in his opening remarks at the conference, described the program as an outstanding example of cooperative research by industry and public agencies.

H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co., presided at the afternoon session the first day. J. R. Couch, Texas Experiment Station; and C. L. Morgan, South Carolina Experiment Station, opened the nutritional research discussions with a seminar on the use of cottonseed meals in practical chick and broiler rations. W. C. Sherman, Ralston Purina Co., led the discussion.

N. R. Ellis, USDA; H. L. Craig, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.; and H. D. Wallace, Florida Experiment Station, presented information on cottonseed meal for swine. A. A. Heidebrecht, Western Cottonoil Co., led the discussion.

J. H. Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Co., presided at the initial session on the second day. Morgan and B. W. Heywang, Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, USDA, reviewed their research on cottonseed meal for laying hens; and K. T. Holley, Georgia Experiment Station, was discussion leader.

Discussion of processing research opened with a review of laboratory research on the effect of processing on the nutritive value of cottonseed meal by Thurber of the Laboratory and A. B. Watts, Louisiana State University. G. C. Cavanaugh, Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., led the discussion.

W. A. Pons, Jr., of the Laboratory joined with Thurber and Watts in presenting information on prepress solvent meals which showed that meals of high quality that are safe for swine and growing poultry have been produced by this method. T. F. Bridgers, Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Wilson, N.C., was discussion leader.

E. J. Cecil, Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, presided the second afternoon. C. M. Lyman, Texas Experiment Station, talked on the effect of the fat content of cottonseed meal on its nutritive value, reviewing some of the varying research results in this field but pointing out the usefulness of fats in feed. L. L. Rusoff, Louisiana State University, led the discussion.

The use of waste fats in feeds—including soap stock from vegetable oils, and tallow—was discussed by Couch. He brought out some of the problems in using such fats and indicated that, while fats have value for swine, their value for poultry is limited to keeping down dust.

Edith A. Jensen, NCPA fellow at the Laboratory; Lyman, Watts and Ellis participated in a seminar on methods of measuring the nutritive value of cottonseed meal. Edward Eagle, Swift & Co., was the leader in the comments that followed.

The third day's session of the conference was devoted to preparing a summary and conclusions based on information presented on the first two days.

The group evaluated information on the use of cottonseed and soybean meal in equal proportions in chick and broiler rations, and also the use of low free gossypol cottonseed meal in swine rations. The following statement of agreement was adopted:

Results presented thus far indicate that chick and broiler rations containing cottonseed meal and soybean meal in equal proportions, on a nitrogen basis, are equal or superior to rations based on either cottonseed meal or soybean meal alone, when the cottonseed meal used has 0.04 percent or less of free gossypol and 75 percent or more of nitrogen solubility in 0.02N NaOH solution.

Nutrition investigators, representing industrial, federal and state organizations, are invited to conduct experiments based on this statement, using cottonseed meal of known processing history and chemical characteristics and soybean meal of high quality.

Preliminary indications are, insofar as free gossypol is concerned, that cottonseed meals having 0.04 percent or less of free gossypol can be fed in unrestricted proportions in balanced diets for chicks, broilers and swine.

A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation to the Laboratory staff and collaborating groups for the outstanding manner in which they have stimulated and coordinated the research on the problems of the industry, and thanking the individuals who have conducted experimental work and presented information.

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• Cotton Primes Pump

"COTTON is the greatest booster of business which Louisiana possesses. It is the cotton farmer, at the time of harvet, who primes the pump of commerce," said a spokesman of the recently formed Louisiana Cotton Festival Association when he announced that Louisiana's first annual cotton festival would be held Labor Day 1954.

The festival will emphasize particularly the one-variety cotton production of the Evangeline Parish area. The Association is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion of the state.

• Cows Eat Wall Board

HEMICELLULOSE EXTRACT, a by-product of wall board manufacture, has been fed successfully to dairy cattle after treatment with ammonia at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College.

Preliminary tests showed that the substance can be used as a partial substitute for protein feeds without noticeable ill effects. After 90-day feeding trials, general appearance of the animals compared favorably with those fed a normal diet. Amounts ranging from 10 to 50 percent of the ammoniated material were used in grain fed to the heifers.

The study suggests a new use for waste products of industrial plants, which are frequently dumped into streams, thus causing serious pollution problems, says the Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry, which reported the research in a recent issue.

• Leaf Spot Battle

INFECTED SEED is blamed for an outbreak of angular leaf spot in the Fresno, Calif., area, and cotton men meeting in Fresno recently heard John Presley of USDA's Beltsville, Md., Experiment Station say that acid delinting and mercury poison dust may lick the infection.

Reports by University of California officials identified the disease with sprinkler irrigation, since it was found in fields irrigated by that method.

Larry Nourse, manager, California Seed Cotton Distributors, reported to the group that his agency has banned all sprinkler irrigated fields as seed suppliers and that no seed is being accepted from gins which are handling sprinkler irrigated cotton.

• Irrigation Problems

DROUTH in Southeast Missouri may cause farmers there to double the acreage under irrigation next year, county agents report. While encouraging this trend, they point out that large scale irrigation will bring new problems. Among them are these:

1. In the past, drainage ditches have been the chief source of water used in irrigating fields. As more farmers adopt the practice, water from the ditches will be inadequate. Wells are advocated as a satisfactory source of water.

2. Soils in the area are variable, ranging from sand to heavy clay gumbo. Trench irrigation will not work because these variations occur in individual fields. Spraying pipes are recommended for the area.

• More Gins Save Burs

NINETEEN of the 37 gins in Lubbock County are either composting or hammermilling cotton burs, according to the latest survey by the Extension Service and the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Last month, as reported in the CG& OMPress, a similar survey showed that only 13 of the gins were saving burs.

"This increase in the number of gins saving burs definitely reveals that farmers in this county are wanting to use them," said County Agent Dave Sherrill.

• Baum Wolle Crop Seen

SEVENTEEN German students, enrolled in a four-month course at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, recently toured a cotton farm and the Kyle Cooperative Gin Co., Kyle, Texas, as part of their study. Emil Schmeltekopf, gin manager, conducted a tour of the plant for the visitors. He was able to answer their questions in

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their native tongue, since many Kyle pioneers came from Germany and the language is still remembered there. The students, all of whom were seeing their first *baum wolle* (cotton) in the field and gin, were very impressed by the ginning operation.

• Feed Industry Levels Off

THE FEED manufacturing industry, after more than four years of increasing sales, is leveling off, says Richard L. Kathe, Chicago, American Feed Manufacturers Association official. "A plateau is being reached, and now is the time for industry leaders to look around and see where the future of their business is."

Kathe spoke at the convention of the Tennessee Feed Manufacturers Association held in Memphis Nov. 9-10-11.

Swift Names W. W. Moore Houston Mill Manager

W. W. Moore has been appointed manager of Swift & Co.'s Houston oil mill to replace E. T. Harris, who retired Nov. 1, E. F. Czichos, Memphis, division manager, has announced.

Moore, seed buyer at Swift's Houston oil mill since June 1952, began service

W. W. MOORE

with the company in 1932, following his graduation from the University of North Carolina.

Until 1937 he served in the accounting departments of several branch houses in the Charlotte, N.C., territory. He was then transferred to the general branch house accounting department in Chicago, becoming office manager of the Chicago packing house market in 1940.

During the war years Moore was in Swift & Co.'s maximum price division, taking charge of the division in 1943. In 1945 he was assigned to the president's office.

Moore was appointed sales manager of the Swift soybean mill at Frankfort, Ind., in 1949, holding that position until his transfer to Houston last year.

Moore is married and has one daughter. He is a member of the Masonic order.

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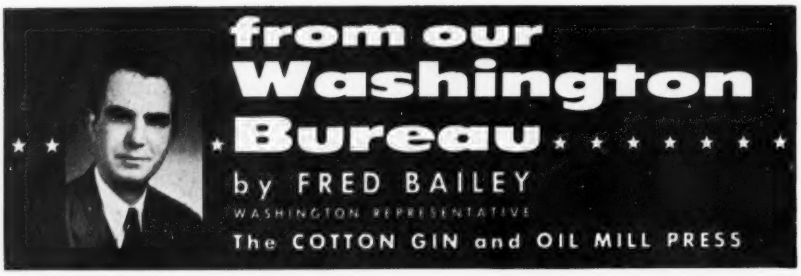

• **Rules Unchanged**—Although it is by now a foregone conclusion that Congress will boost the national acreage allotment for the 1954 cotton crop—with Secretary Benson's blessing—you can be sure that present rules for operating the program will not be changed.

Here in brief are the rules and regulations to which growers will have to adhere under the control program next year if they vote for quotas:

A grower's "allotment" is his share of the total allotted national acreage. The "quota" is defined as the amount of cotton he may sell with or without penalty. Regardless of the yield per acre—below or above average—a grower will not lose supports or be penalized in any way if he plants no more than his allotment.

The penalty for over-planting: No price support, plus possible additional penalty on marketed cotton. For example, suppose a farm allotment is 10 acres, but the grower plants 12. Yield, however, is poor, and he gets less cotton on 12 acres than he normally would on 10. In that case his yield on 12 acres is interpreted as being "normal," in accordance with the allotment, and no marketing penalty would be exacted.

If, on the other hand, the cotton grown on the 12 acres is an amount he normally would make on 12 acres, he would be considered as having violated his allotment. In that case, the cotton marketed from the extra two acres would be subject to penalty.

Penalty would be 50 percent of the full parity rate for cotton.

• **No International Agreement**—Cotton will be marketed in the next year or more without an international agreement, such as that now in effect on wheat. The International Cotton Advisory Committee—composed of cotton specialists from the world cotton trade—turned down the suggestion at its recent meeting.

While the ICAC declined to take action, it did indicate that a committee of experts would be set up—to blueprint a proposed agreement any time the committee thought the time was ripe.

In turning down an international agreement, the ICAC said: "International cooperation for the achievement of greater stability in cotton prices fair to producer and consumer is desirable. The time is not appropriate, however, to consider the negotiation of an international cotton agreement.

"A number of governments indicated, in fact, that an international cotton agreement, of any type so far considered, is not compatible with their present policies."

• **Support Programs To Be Aired**—Alleged "incompatibility" between price-support programs for cottonseed oil and soybeans is likely to get a full hearing in Congress this winter. Congress will take up the entire question of price supports, and the cottonseed-soybean deal is expected to provide one of the more heated sessions.

• **Insurance for Cotton Exports**—The Export-Import Bank began Nov. 16 to insure raw cotton and cotton waste stored abroad against war and other emergency losses. The program was approved by Congress last May. Time required to draw up regulations caused the delay.

Rates, according to the National Cotton Council, will be 10 cents for each $100 for 30 days. All policies, written for 30 days, will be renewable at the original rate. Countries where insurance will be good include Austria, Belgium, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

• **Fewer PMA Changes Than Planned**—Commodity branches of the old PMA are not split up as much as USDA reorganizers had planned. Reason is they found it almost impossible to break them down on "functional" lines.

The new Agricultural Marketing Service will have five commodity divisions including cotton, which very likely will be headed by Jerry Overby, deputy cotton branch director in the PMA set-up. This division will handle market news, surplus removal, marketing agreements and regulatory work, including standardization, etc.

All other former PMA cotton branch activities—mainly price support and production control work—will be handled by a cotton division in the new Commodity Stabilization Service. The work will be headed by M. F. (Dusty) Rhodes, head of the present cotton branch.

• **Benson Bets on Farmers**—Ezra Taft Benson, as this issue went to press, has decided to bet his political life that farmers will back up his price-support views. He intends to go down the line for lower and "flexible" supports.

The Secretary is fully aware that this decision invites a serious break with lawmakers of his own party on Capitol Hill. Republican legislators already have made it pretty clear they mean to ask for extension of present "rigid" 90 percent supports beyond 1954.

Benson thinks a majority of farmers will back him against this prevailing opinion in Congress. He knows, if he is proved wrong, that his early "resignation" may be asked.

The Secretary's intention is to put on a major drive for farm backing in the next six weeks. He believes he can win, but only a few farm leaders in Washington agree with him.

Sesame Combining Shown

A field demonstration of the harvesting of sesame with a combine was held Nov. 18 at the farm of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C., under the supervision of J. A. Martin, Clemson College. Crushers and others interested in sesame as a potential oilseed crop attended.

Exhibits Help Educate the Public

FAIR EXHIBITS help explain to the public the contributions made by cotton oil mills. More than 10,000 people saw this exhibit at the recent 1953 Panhandle South Plains Fair which was held in Lubbock. The display was prepared by the three oil mills located in Lubbock in cooperation with the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. It contained more than 200 articles derived from cottonseed oil, meal, hulls and linters. Kenneth O. Lewis, NCPA fieldman, photographed this scene.

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Spinners, Breeders List Speakers

■ **TENTH ANNUAL conference planned to interest farmers, ginners and others in industry.**

Complete program plans for the tenth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference have been announced by George B. Walker, Stoneville, Miss., chairman, spinner-breeder conference subcommittee of the Delta Council advisory research committee.

The meeting will be held at the Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S.C., Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

Walker points out that though much of the program is designed especially for cotton breeders and spinners, efforts have been made to develop special features of interest to farmers, ginners and other cotton men. The conference dates this year were set late in the fall in order to attract as large a representation as possible from all producing sections.

Program details are as follows:

Walker will preside at the first day's meeting. Marshall C. Stone, president, South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, will deliver the address of welcome Monday morning. A response will be given by Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S.C., president, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co.

The keynote address will follow Coker. H. K. Hallett, Paw Creek, N.C., president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, will be speaker.

The rest of the morning will be devoted to a panel discussion on Ten Years of Progress in Breeding Cottons Characterized by Improved Fiber Properties. Moderator will be Dr. Henry Barker, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

The seven panel participants are Posey Brown, Bobshaw Seed Co., Indianola, Miss.; Early C. Ewing, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.; C. A. Tate, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss.; Dr. J. W. Neely, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co.; George Harrison, collaborator, Shafter Experiment Station, Shafter, Calif.; Dr. G. N. Stroman, New Mexico A. & M. College, State College; and Dr. E. H. Pressley, University of Arizona, Tuscon.

Monday afternoon's program includes a tour of spinning mills in the Spartanburg area. The South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association will be host for the evening meal.

F. L. Gerdes, U. S. Cotton Laboratory, Stoneville, will preside at the Dec. 1 morning session, which will be devoted to a panel discussion on General Trends in Fiber Development and Its Influence in Technological Progress. Panel moderator is Luther H. Hodges, lieutenant governor of North Carolina.

Panel participants scheduled are Robert J. McConnell, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; James Truslow, Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston; D. L. Friday, Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.; Albert Palmer, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; and Edward S. Pierce, H. W. Butterworth and Sons, Bethayres, Pa.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday Malcolm E. Campbell, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, will preside. The afternoon panel will discuss the Relation of Fiber Technology to Production, Merchandising and Manufacturing. George Pfeiffenberger, Otto Goedecke Co., Hallettsville, Texas, is scheduled to serve as moderator.

Included on the panel are Ernest Carpenter, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S.C.; Lindsay Dexter, Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Boston; Harry Defore, Deering-Milliken Mills, Union, S.C.; and J. D. French, Palmetto Cotton Co., Newberry, N.C.

Midsouth Gin School Dates Are Mar. 2-3

The gin schools for Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee ginners held this year in Memphis and at a point in Arkansas will be expanded in 1954 and will be known as the Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools. They will be held March 2-3 at locations in and near Memphis. The new name was selected and dates set at a meeting in Memphis on Nov. 10. Attending were representatives of state and federal Extension Services, state ginners' associations, gin machinery manufacturers and Delta Council. Additional details will be announced in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press from time to time.

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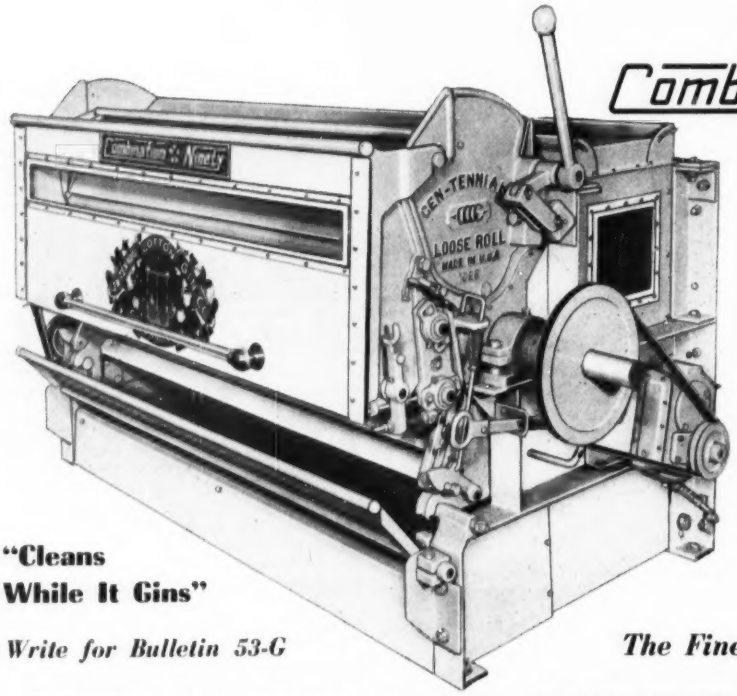

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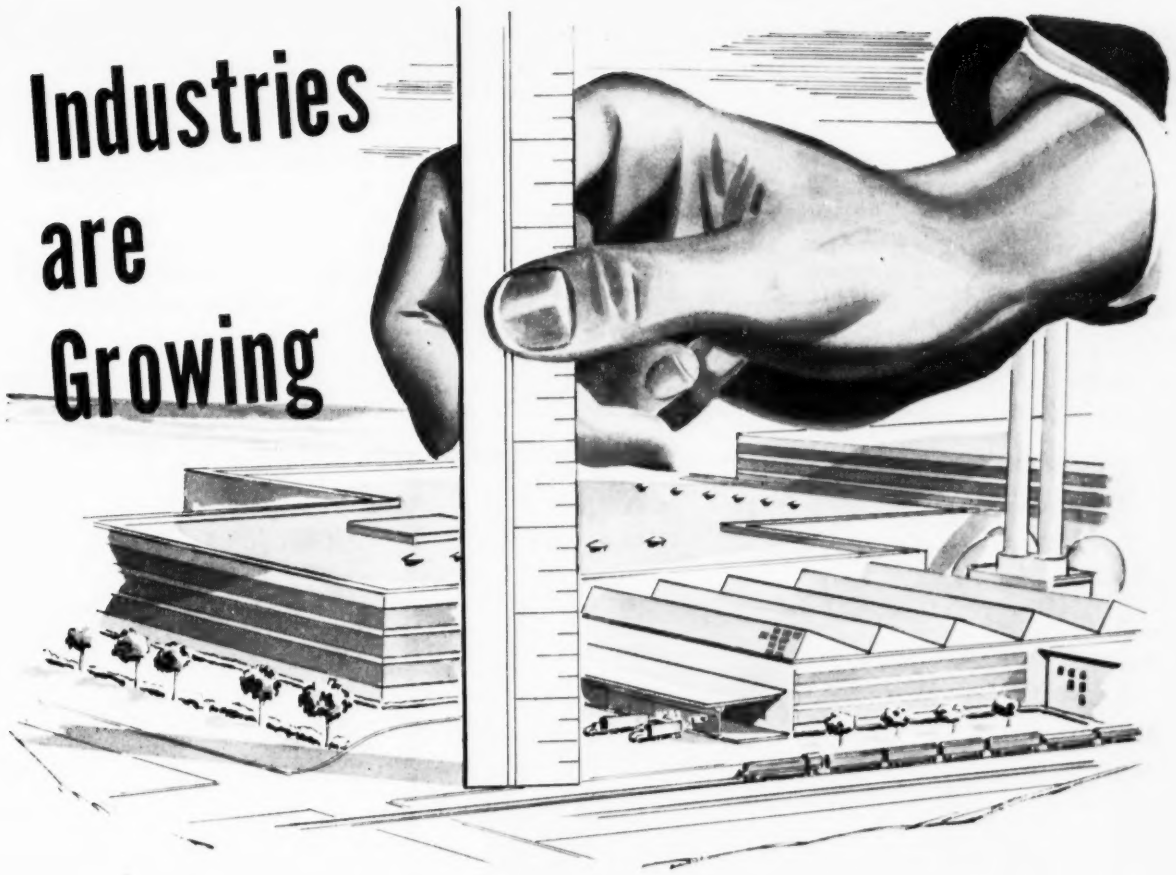

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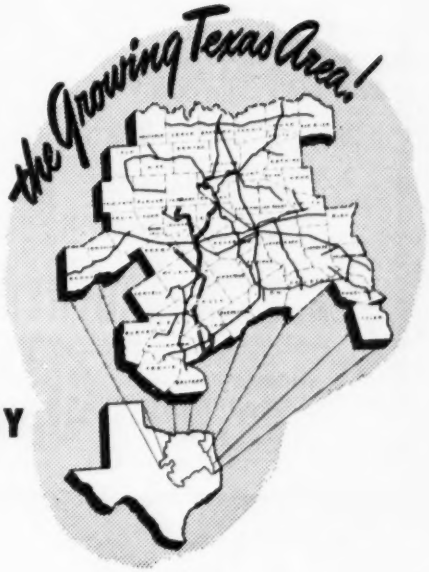


TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

L. C. Hutson Funeral Held Nov. 18 in Chickasha

Funeral services were held Nov. 18 at Chickasha, Okla., for L. C. Hutson, who was associated with the late R. K. Wootten in the founding of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Before his retirement Hutson served as president and chairman of the board of the firm. He was born Jan. 16, 1876 in Centertown, Mo., and went to Chickasha in 1901.

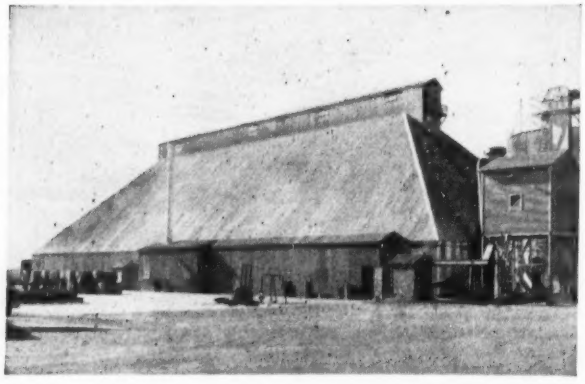
Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Mildred McClure, Chickasha; three grandchildren; two brothers, Ira Hutson, Centertown, Mo., and Fuller Hutson, Fresno, Calif; and one sister, Mrs. Hattie Freshire, Fresno.

Hutson was a charter member of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Chickasha Lions Club and Hereford Association of Oklahoma, and had served as an officer and director of many industry and civic organizations. He was a Methodist, 32nd degree Mason and member of the India Temple Shrine, Oklahoma City.

Martin Visits Venezuela To Work on Sesame

J. A. Martin, Clemson College, South Carolina, left Nov. 18 on a trip to Venezuela in behalf of the sesame research program in which he has been a leader. While there he will confer with Dr. D. G. Langham, an American plant breeder who has conducted research with sesame for many years in Venezuela.

STEEL SEED HOUSES



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Defoliation Workers To Meet Jan. 14-15

Jan. 14-15 will be the dates for the eighth annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference, to be held at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, the National Cotton Council has announced. Sponsored by the Council, the meeting is a working conference of research workers and others especially interested in cotton defoliation.

USDA Reports on Tenders Of Cottonseed Products

Tenders of about 2,508 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 174 tank cars of refined cottonseed oil, 223,844 tons of meal and cake, and 151,691 bales of linters were received through Nov. 13 by the New Orleans commodity office of Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA.

About 12,586 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by the mills. Of the remainder, 149,293 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 61,965 tons taken into inventory.

The linters consist of 36,396 bales first cut, 104,938 bales second cut, and 10,357 bales mill-run. Of these, 3,139 bales of first cut, 65,184 bales of second cut, and 878 bales of mill-run have been repurchased by mills.

Approximately 2,139 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining.

Many Stores To Feature Cotton Week in 1954

Advance contacts with key buying offices, major chain stores, and other groups indicate a wider retail observance of the 1954 National Cotton Week, May 10-15, than in any previous year, the National Cotton Council reports.

"It is still more than five months before the 1954 National Cotton Week, but response from advance contacts and promotional mailings indicates a retail participation in excess of that during the record 1953 observance," Ernest Stewart, Council sales promotion manager, New York, declares.

Georgia Textile Executive Attacks Low Price Trend

The textile industry in Georgia is suffering from "economic malnutrition while the rest of American industry continues to enjoy the questionable benefits of an inflationary prosperity," says the executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, T. M. Forbes, Atlanta.

Speaking recently in East Point, Ga., Forbes said that "while the prices of practically everything else the American consumer buys were steadily increasing from June 1951 to September 1953, and while the consumer price index was changing from 185.5 in August 1951 to 192.7 in August 1953, the price of cotton was falling by 15.4 percent, the price of cotton goods had dropped by 21.2 percent, and the manufacturing margin of the textile mills had been reduced by 16 percent."

At Brownsville, Nov. 16

Encouraging Report On Pink Bollworm

■ COUNCIL'S Beltwide Committee hears summary of program to be carried out at new Research Center and other points in Cotton Belt.

Meeting Nov. 16 at USDA's new Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville, Texas, the National Cotton Council's Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee heard a highly encouraging report on the research program to be carried out at the Center and other points in the Belt.

Making the report was Dr. F. C. Bishopp, until recently assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington and now coordinator of pink bollworm research with headquarters in Brownsville. The research program is financed with federal, state and private funds.

Committee members present at the Brownsville meeting were Chairman George A. Simmons, Lubbock; Eugene Butler, Dallas; Dr. Clay Lyle, State College, Miss.; S. J. McCrory, Baton Rouge, La.; C. B. Ray, Mercedes, Texas; and C. B. Spencer, Dallas. Unable to attend were E. H. Agnew, Columbia, S. C.; C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss.; and K. B. McMicken, Litchfield Park, Ariz. McMicken was represented at the meeting by W. T. Mendenhall, Phoenix.

Among others who attended were Claude L. Welch and Dr. H. G. Johnston, National Cotton Council, Memphis; K. P. Ewing, BEPQ, Washington; L. F. Curl, BEPQ, San Antonio; R. W. White, BEPQ, San Antonio; D. M. McEachern, BEPQ, Corpus Christi; A. J. Chapman, BEPQ, Brownsville; J. C. Gaines, Texas A. & M. College, College Station; Dave L. Pearce, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge; and Ed L. Ayers, of the State Plant Board of Florida, Gainesville.

Doctor Bishopp estimated that a solution of our over-all pink bollworm problem depends 85 percent on cultural control and 15 percent on direct control, principally with insecticides. He is about convinced, he said, that control through di-electric treatment of cottonseed is not practical.

Doctor Bishopp told the committee that research will be aimed at finding a way to kill the pink bollworm in the seed cotton and said studies will be carried out at the USDA ginning laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., to determine how the worm can be killed at the gin. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the worms that come to the gin in seed cotton are killed in the ginning process.

Doctor Bishopp emphasized the importance of stalk shedders in reducing the pink bollworm population and discussed briefly the work being done to increase the population of imported parasites that are being shipped to the Brownsville research center from New Jersey. The use of parasites is discussed in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

The committee heard reports on winter survival of the pink bollworm and population trends; increase of pest population on the west coast of Mexico; the success of regulated planting and stalk destruction dates; light traps; research at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; financial support of the research program for fiscal 1954 and prospects for fiscal 1955; and the operation of quarantine stations on East and North Texas borders.

CG&OMPress Photo.

Woman Ties Out Cotton Bales With Best of 'Em

WE'VE SEEN good in pressmen all over the Belt, but this week we saw our first gin presswoman in action. She is Emma Mims, pictured above, who can tie out a bale with the best of 'em. She works at the new 4-90 plant of Farmers Co-op Gin at Lancaster, Texas, which went into operation on Nov. 10 following a fire which completely destroyed the old plant on Sept. 21. Emma's husband, Walter, also works at the gin, but Emma is a better jack-of-all-trades than he is. She keep the press records, occasionally makes out cotton shipping lists, and can do just about any other job around a gin. A. J. Hullett, manager, says Emma is the best fork lift truck operator he has for moving bales on the gin yard and loading them on trucks. She has worked at the gin for the past three years.

• ACCO Names Fleming Chairman of Board

LAMAR FLEMING, Jr., has been elected chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, succeeding W. L. Clayton who retired from active participation in the firm in 1951. Fleming has been president since 1943.

Harmon Whittington has been named president of the firm to succeed Fleming.

Cottonseed Grade Review Charge Is Increased

USDA has announced its intention to raise, from $6 to $9, the fee assessed for review of an official grade of cottonseed. Such review may be requested by either buyer or seller of seed. The review involves chemical analyses by two chemists, and the Department proposes that each chemist shall receive $4 for his services with $1 going to the U.S. Treasury. No change has been made in the review fee since 1943.

Soybean Futures Trading Limitations Expanded

The Commodity Exchange Authority has announced an increase from one million bushels to two million bushels in its limitation upon trading in soybean futures. The limitation applies to "speculative" trading in any one day and to "speculative" net position, but not to hedging transactions by processors, as defined by the CEA.

Less Colored Cotton Found In Ginnings This Year

Spotted and other colored cotton accounted for a much smaller proportion of ginnings to the end of October this year than last. The Production and Marketing Administration's cotton branch reports that about 449,000 bales of these grades were ginned before Nov. 1 as compared with 881,000 bales a year ago.

Last season most of the colored cotton was Middling Spotted. This year almost 48 percent of the colored cotton is Strict Middling Spotted.

PMA reports that this year's ginnings to Nov. 1 contained more Gray cotton than last year's. Much of this is coming from the Carolinas.

The report points out that rough preparation continues to comprise a very small proportion of total ginnings. The percentage this year to Nov. 1 was 0.8; this compares with 0.9 percent for the same period last year.

In Spite of Recession

Cotton's Position Shows Strength

■ WM. RHEA BLAKE, National Cotton Council, emphasizes gains over rayon.

Despite the present decline in farm income, there is demand for agricultural products bigger than ever before and likely to grow even stronger in years to come, Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, declared Nov. 11 in an address before the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation at Jackson.

The speaker said the fact must be squarely faced that "this agricultural recession we're in today is the real thing. It isn't the worst on record by a long shot but it can't be taken lightly or glossed over. It's a tough situation." At the same time, despite falling farm prices, there is no sign of recession in the rate at which farm products are being consumed. On the contrary, he added, "If we look at consumption, the main signs we see are signs of strength.'

In the case of cotton, he reported, U.S. mills consumed 9½ million bales during the crop year just past and actual purchase of cotton products across the nation's retail counters "was probably at the very highest level in all our history."

The Council official emphasized that generally prosperous business activity only partially explained this great showing by cotton. Clear-cut competitive gains over cotton's arch rival, rayon, had much to do with it. "In the apparel and household uses, cotton took markets away from rayon, in case after case," he said. "It isn't generally recognized by farmers today, but the rayon industry of this country now has one-third of its plant capacity idle. While the purchase of cotton products has been rising to a record high level on the retail markets, the rayon industry has been sustaining the worst set-back that it has ever received on that same market."

Turning the tide of competition in this manner, the speaker went on, has been the result of cotton quality improvement and more effective promotion, developments which have in turn led to design, manufacture and styling improvements in cotton clothing and household items. "Cotton products are just better made than they used to be," he concluded, adding that the trend in favor of cotton now moves from the top of the fashion field right on down through the whole mass market.

With respect to cotton exports, Blake reported foreign countries of the free world consumed more cotton last year than in any similar period in the recent past. He attributed the falling off of U.S. exports to decisions abroad to work down stocks and step up exports through barter deals and price shaving. "There is nothing in this picture to suggest that our export market has been permanently reduced down to anything like three million bales . . . . We are in a natural position to compete for a strong and growing export market in the future, and it is definitely to the advantage of this nation . . . to be a big exporter of cotton," he asserted.

Turning to the long-range need for more research and education in agriculture, Blake said discovering better ways of doing things and putting those improvements to practical use are essential to the success of any farm program. In that connection, he declared, "I believe we are all agreed that a sound farm program for the future has to point toward parity of income, toward a stabler farm income, and toward an agriculture more capable of achieving those things without too much dependence on government. In all of this, the fundamentally sound approach is through research and education, coupled with adequate capital and good management."

Blake concluded his address by telling the Farm Bureau audience that lack of an adequate research and education program in the past has hampered the drive toward parity of farm income, stability of farm income and farmer independence. The loss in the past season of a half-million bales of cotton to rayon in the tire cord market could be attributed to inadequate research. "By a long determined effort — extending over 15 years or more and costing many millions of dollars—cotton was researched out of that market by the rayon industry," he declared. "For each pound of fiber produced," he continued, "the synthetics today are backed by 16 times as much research as cotton . . . we are missing great opportunities to do much better in building new markets and in protecting old ones."

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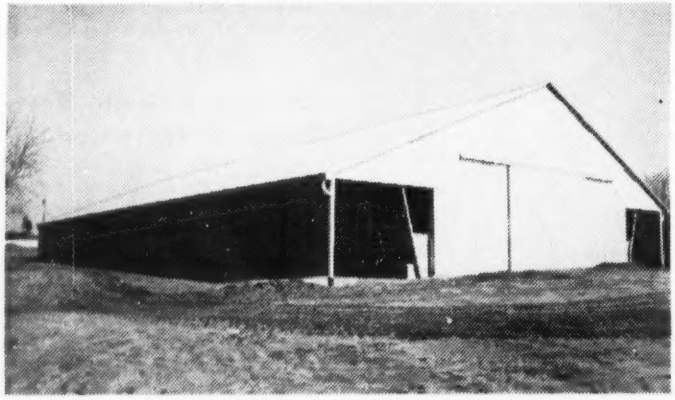

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New Mexico Crop Group Names New Officers

Walter Donaidson, Deming, was elected president of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association at the Association's annual meeting at New Mexico A. & M. College, State College. Morgan Nelson, Roswell, was named vice-president.

In a business session, members of the Association set a price of $145 a ton wholesale and $165 a ton retail for certified 1517 cottonseed for the 1954 planting season. Members also called for a more strenuous national program to advertise locally produced certified seed of all crops.

J. M. Saunders, USDA Extension Service agronomist, outlined progress in crop production. "For the past 20 years, agriculture has kept pace with industry in doubling the productivity of labor," Saunders said. "The 42 crop improvement associations in the U.S. have played a prominent role in the progress of crop production. They have been the connecting link between research and the farmer," the agronomist added.

Dr. P. J. Leyendecker, head, department of agricultural services, New Mexico A. & M. College, outlined the on-farm demonstration program which was recently initiated by the college.

Plans have been made to establish 65 demonstration plots on farms and ranches throughout New Mexico to test varieties, methods of insect control, fertilization, weed control and other cultural practices.

Dr. Lester M. Blank, USDA plant pathologist, reported that good progress has been made in developing a strain of 1517 cotton which is more resistant to bacterial blight and retains most of the excellent qualities of the present 1517 cotton.

Dr. G. N. Stroman, cotton breeder at the college, told members that recent spinning tests have shown that two new strains of 1517 cotton are very promising. One of these strains is higher yielding than 1517C, while the other new strain is more resistant to Verticillium wilt.

Linters Supply To Reach New High in 1953-54

Supply of cotton linters will reach a new high in the 1953-54 marketing year, according to a USDA cotton outlook report. Prices in 1952-53 declined steadily.

The record supply is estimated at 2.9 million bales, the largest since 1914 when statistics were first kept. The 2.9 million-bale figure is seven percent larger than the 1952-53 total.

From August 1952 through September 1953 prices of Grades 2 and 6 declined 6 and 38 percent, respectively. These declines brought linters prices down to the 1949-50 level.

Purified linters sold for about 25 percent less in August 1953 than in July 1952. USDA points out that dissolving woodpulp has undersold purified linters for several years.

Disappearance of linters in 1953-54 is expected to be about the same as in the preceding season—1,489,000 bales. Domestic consumption totaled 1,357,000 bales and exports 130,000 bales last year, and USDA expects little change in these proportions.

• Cotton Tour Made By Agronomists

A COTTON TOUR which visited the Murray Co. of Texas plant and USDA's cotton classing office was one of the many features of the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Dallas Nov. 16-20. The tour was arranged by a committee composed of Jack Whetstone, secretary, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; John McCollum, USDA Cotton Branch; Fred Elliott, Texas Extension cotton work specialist; and A. M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist.

Agronomists and others attending the Dallas meeting heard speakers discuss a varied list of subjects in the field. The Soil Science Society of America and other groups met during the convention.

U.S. Cottonseed Production To Be 6,579,000 Tons

Cottonseed production in the U.S. during the 1953-54 season is indicated at 6,579,000 tons, on the basis of the Nov. 1 cotton report of USDA. This compares with 6,176,000 tons in 1952-53, 6,286,000 tons from the 1951 crop and the 1937-41 average production of 5,500,000 tons.

No estimate of cottonseed production is issued by USDA until final ginnings for the season are released, but the average ratio of lint to seed for the past five seasons indicates seed production this season will total 6,579,000 tons.

World cottonseed production also is expected to exceed slightly that of the 1952-53 season and to be about 17 million short tons.

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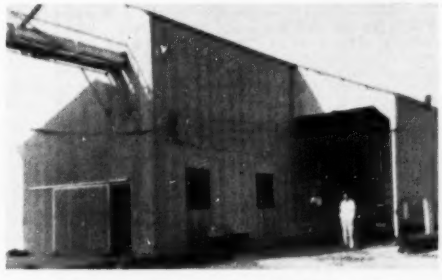
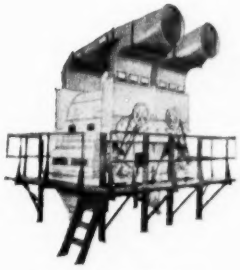
"We think the machine is as trouble-free as is possible to build ginning machinery."

C. E. HILBURN, Owner



Custom Gin No. 1, Lovington, N.M.



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FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill, less buildings, equipped with two Minneapolis Moline 210 h.p. 8 x 9 natural gas engines, three presses, Davidson-Kennedy cake former, rolls, low and high pressure pumps and accumulator, three new cookers, kettle type, Sprout-Waldron hot cake breaker, five 106 saw Carver linters, complete dust control system, one 35 h.p. boiler with automatic gas and water controls, Chandler huller, nearly new Carver Tru-line saw filer for 106 saws. All priced to sell.—Call H. D. Hynds, Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Company, Van Alstyne, Texas.

FOR SALE—6—141 saw linters complete with feeders, permanent magnets, condensers, ball bearing saws and brushes—ready to operate. Also one Fort Worth 36-54 head sharpener for above linters—One 36 inch Atlanta utility seed cleaner. One French 4-high 85 inch cooker and other equipment.—J. E. Lipscomb, Box 716, Greenville, S.C.

FOR SALE—New 36" attrition mill equipped with two 50 h.p. motors. Guaranteed. Never used. Built for customer who changed from expeller type mill to solvent type mill before construction started. Price: one-half manufacturer's list.—Long Reach Machine Works, Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc., P. O. Box 2621, Houston 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and used oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses and parts. All models. Solvent extraction plants. Oil mill engineering service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas, Phone 3-4890.

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GINNERS—Whether in need of a complete plant or any items thereof, we have it. You are cordially invited to visit our numerous warehouses and let your inspection determine for you, our stock of machinery as to quantity and quality. All machinery truthfully represented and guaranteed as to condition and performance. Delivery and installation of any of our machinery can be arranged, if needed, at reasonable charge. Our satisfied customers throughout the cotton producing states of the U.S. as well as numerous foreign countries, is indicative of our long standing experience in the industrial machinery repair and sales. Check with us for any of your machinery needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS—Save from $2,000 to $3,000 on your new all steel gin building by placing your order before January 1.—Mitchell Steel Building Company, 1220 Rock Island Street, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615 or PR-6882.

FOR SALE—5-80 saws 6" mote conveyor Murray gins. 5-60" standard Mitchells, 5-80 Murray belt distributor. One Hardwicke-Etter 14' wood bur machine, 5-cylinder wood cleaner, 6-cylinder steel cleaner, 50" in width, 2 bucket elevators.—Contact Modern Gin, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR SALE—Multiunit, twelve shelf, six cylinder drier and cleaner with V-belts; separator and dropper in good condition. Price, $1,000.00.—New Model Gin, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—These and many other items for your cotton gin: 2 Continental E.J. trampers, one right and one left, also other steel trampers; 2 Continental conveyor distributors with cut-off valves; 2—8-cylinder steel cleaners; 2 thousand feet 9" conveyor pins and hangers; 2 steel-lined 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter bur machines, also 1—14 foot; 1—10 foot steel Murray bur machine with after cleaner. We don't buy all machinery but we buy the best.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, warehouse 5 miles north Highway 61, Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Late model, complete all-steel gin and building to operate or move.—Box 87, Alief, Texas.

WANTED—Equipment: Hardwicke-Etter down-packing press ram and casing, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, 7-cylinder cleaner. Cash if price and conditions are right.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould, Ark.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Salesman experienced in cotton gin machinery and allied industries for northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould, Ark.

WANTED—Draftsman, experienced or inexperienced, if graduate of either engineering of mechanical drawing course. Chance to gain practical experience in machinery design and mechanical engineering.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould, Ark.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Two 180 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline used engines—natural gas—outboard clutch. Will run. $600 each.—Buda Engine Sales & Service, Oklahoma City, Okla., telephone Melrose 8-1553.

1—M.-M TWIN SIX ENGINE with steel vat, cooling coils and tower. In excellent shape.—Call or write Morrilton Cotton Oil Mill, Morrilton, Arkansas. Can be seen on request.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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New Chemicals Announced By Du Pont Company

A new family of chemicals for agricultural and industrial use has come of age with the recent issuance of patents on substituted ureas developed by the Du Pont Co.

Certain members of this group are the first organic herbicides possessing enough stability in the soil to be used sucessfully for "soil sterilization" where it is desirable to keep the ground bare of vegetation for an extended period, Du Pont points out. On the other hand, certain other members of the family have been used successfully in experiments against some of the most stubborn deep rooted weeds, without unduly delaying the return of soil productivity. In addition, several substituted urea compounds appear potentially useful for selective control of weeds in crops.

Testing of compounds in the family is continuing. One of them looks particularly promising for selective weed control in cotton, the company states. Applied at planting time, it provides control of weeds and grasses during the critical early life of the cotton seedlings.

This compound was included in extensive tests made throughout the Cotton Belt by Du Pont and state research agencies during 1953.

CMU weed killer has reached the stage of commercial use. CMU is the common name for 3- (p-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea, a representative of the chlorophenyl branch of the family. Low use cost, low toxicity to warm blooded animals, lack of combustibility hazard, and effectiveness against a wide range of weeds, have all contributed to the success of this chemical for industrial weed control.

Where control of all vegetation is desired (to remove fire hazards, for example), 20 to 40 pounds of CMU will usually keep an acre free of vegetation for a season or longer.

Phenyldimethylurea is still in the experimental stage. For it, some of the nation's most stubborn weeds are prime targets. Experiments with this chemical indicate that it is a promising candidate to kill patches of perennial weeds such as field bindweed and Canada thistle in cropland. Results to date indicate that soil thus treated returns to productivity within a reasonable time.

Estimate Revised Upward For Indian Cotton Crop

Estimates of the Indian cotton crop have been revised upward because of favorable growing conditions, according to a USDA report. The latest estimate is 3,650,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This figure compares with the 3.2 million bales forecast earlier in the season.

Things Can't Get Worse

Prospects Are Gloomy For Italian Cotton

■ DECREASED TEXTILE exports gave industry big setback in 1952-53. Domestic consumption, while always low, held constant due to increased purchasing power in South Italy. Most factors indicate continued low levels of activity.

ROME, ITALY

By LAYNE BEATY

THERE is an atmosphere of gloom in the textile industry of Italy which is offset only by traditional Italian optimism among some of the trade people who say that since things could hardly get worse, they must get better.

An appreciable setback was experienced by the Italian cotton textile industry during the 1952-53 crop year.

This setback was not in the domestic market, surprisingly enough to foreigners, for despite the low level of Italian consumption of cotton goods, the total consumption has been fairly well maintained in recent years by an increased purchasing power in the historically poor southern half of the country.

Rather, exports have fallen off.

Output of pure cotton yarn was down 6.4 percent under 1951-52, the lowest point since 1948-49; textiles were down 5.1 percent, the lowest since 1949-50.

Imports of cotton declined to 155,846 metric tons during the last crop year from 193,330 tons the year before.

Estimates of import requirements for the 1953-54 crop year range from 170,000 metric tons to 200,000 metric tons, with 60,000 to 80,000 of these coming from the U.S.

Slight increases in domestic production of raw cotton are only a small factor in the cotton manufacturing picture in Italy. Last year's peak production of 6,827 tons was only 3.7 percent of the annual textile mill requirements.

While consumption of U.S. cotton in Italy was down to 110,871 tons last year, it was still over half of all cotton imported. The year previous it had been 133,100 tons, 68.8 percent of imports.

Cotton imported into Italy from the U.S. during the first 11 months of the 1952-53 crop year was 81,324 tons compared to 136,620 tons in 1951-52.

On the minus side of the picture are these factors:

1. Declining economic aid from America. Up to now, the Foreign Operations Administration (successor to the Mutual Security Agency) has assured financial aid for Italian purchase of $30 million worth of American cotton this year. At current prices that is about 36,000 tons. There is no prospect of an increase and next year's aid is expected to be less.

2. At different times during 1952-53, Italy made compensation or barter agreements with Turkey, Egypt and Pakistan, involving exchange of raw cotton from those countries for Italian yarns and textiles.

3. Per capita consumption of cotton goods in Italy still ranks among the lowest of industrialized nations of the free world.

4. Last June, the Italian government raised the tax on imported cotton from 500 lire (80 cents) to 2,000 lire ($3.20) per ton. This is not considered a serious obstacle to imports, however, and is termed a "contribution" which must be paid by importers and textile manufacturers for the upkeep of the Italian Cotton Institute, a quasi-governmental organization, whose main functions are the preparation of statistics and publications of the cotton and cotton textile trade.

There are fewer important points on the "plus" side:

1. Cotton manufacturers in Italy regard as one ray of hope a recent action by the British government in relaxing its import restrictions. This came after some prodding by Britain's fellow members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Italian cotton textile mills consequently may benefit to some extent. Meanwhile, however, British imports of raw cotton may drop off proportionately.

2. While the domestic market in Italy doesn't compare well with other industrial nations, it has been maintained despite the slump in total production. This is attributed to an increased purchasing power in the southern part of the country, where government land reform programs and industrial developments have been undertaken since the war.

3. Cotton is not losing its popularity to rayon in Italy, for production of all yarns in the cotton-rayon group dropped simultaneously. In 1952-53 rayon was only 9.4 percent of all fiber in that group. This compares with 10.4 and 14.5 percent one and two years before, respectively.

Still another reason for the decline in purchase of U.S. cotton which is advanced by some Italian trade leaders is that the American product has not been sufficiently competitive, particularly during 1953, with cotton from Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and India.

U.S. observers in Italy do not subscribe to that theory. They feel that the Italians fail to take relative quality into account in making such explanations.

They say it is more likely that the declining mill margins on yarns from American cotton may have incited a trend toward use of other, lower priced cottons, which permit higher margins, at least percentagewise.

• Co-op Short Course Planned in Texas

A FOUR-DAY short course for managers of agricultural cooperatives will be held at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, March 22-25, 1954. Sponsoring organizations are Texas A. & M.'s department of agricultural economics and sociology, the Texas Federation of Cooperatives and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

Arrangements committee members include M. C. Jaynes, Texas A. & M. College; C. E. Bowles, Houston Bank for Cooperatives; and B. E. Schroeder, Austin, Texas Federation of Cooperatives.

Subjects to be discussed include membership and public relations, tax liabilities, legal requirements, credit and collections, and analyses of financial statements.

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NEW ORLEANS

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Georgia Contest Awards To Be Made Dec. 18

Awards to winners of the 1953 Georgia 5-Acre Cotton Contest will be presented at a luncheon meeting in Atlanta Dec. 18, according to J. E. Moses, secretary, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Meeting place will be the Dinkler Plaza Hotel.

Prizes will be awarded to the state winner at that time as well as to first, second and third place winners in each of the six Extension Service districts. Total prize money is $3,500.

Secretary Moses points out that while individual records of all contestants have not yet been released, the average yield appears to be the highest of the seven years that the contest has been held.

The Georgia association has sponsored the contest since its inception, and Secretary Moses urges all members to make plans to attend the luncheon honoring the 19 prize winners.

• Feeders Appreciate Mills' Interest

"FEEDERS EXPECT you to ask for their patronage and appreciate your interest when you try to improve their production through the use of your products," according to Educational Director A. L. Ward of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

A series of feeding leaflets was recently made available to mills by the Educational Service and many mills use these to show their potential customers why it pays to feed cottonseed products. Response noted from some livestock producers who received copies of the leaflets indicates that feeders are impressed by sound, aggressive sales promotion.

Mill Manager Ralph Woodruff, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., calls attention to the following comments written to him by one of his customers after the leaflet series had been mailed:

"I have received and read your leaflets on the use of cottonseed products and agree with you as to the good results of feeding these.

"I have fed cake liberally to my registered Herefords for many years. I think I have saved many dollars by so doing besides maintaining the herd in excellent health. Under the present condition, I would be forced out of business if I could not get cake and meal—cake for the dry cows on range grass and meal for cattle on silage.

"Last winter I ran 140 dry cows on grass and fed only 72 bales of $40 alfalfa during three snowy days and these cows came through in fine condition and dropped strong calves. They were fed two pounds of Osceola (cottonseed) pellets six days per week all winter."

Pork Consumption To Drop

Pork consumption in 1954 will be at the lowest rate since 1938, says USDA. Supplies are expected to be relatively small until the fall, and in the first half of the year they are expected to be below the small quantities available during the first half of this year.

More pork will be offered for sale sometime in the middle of the year, and by next fall supplies may be more plentiful than in the fall of 1953.

• Big Yield Increase Credited to West

SHIFT of cotton production to the higher yielding areas in the West and increased use of fertilizer are listed by USDA as the two major factors in the expected record per-acre yield of cotton this year.

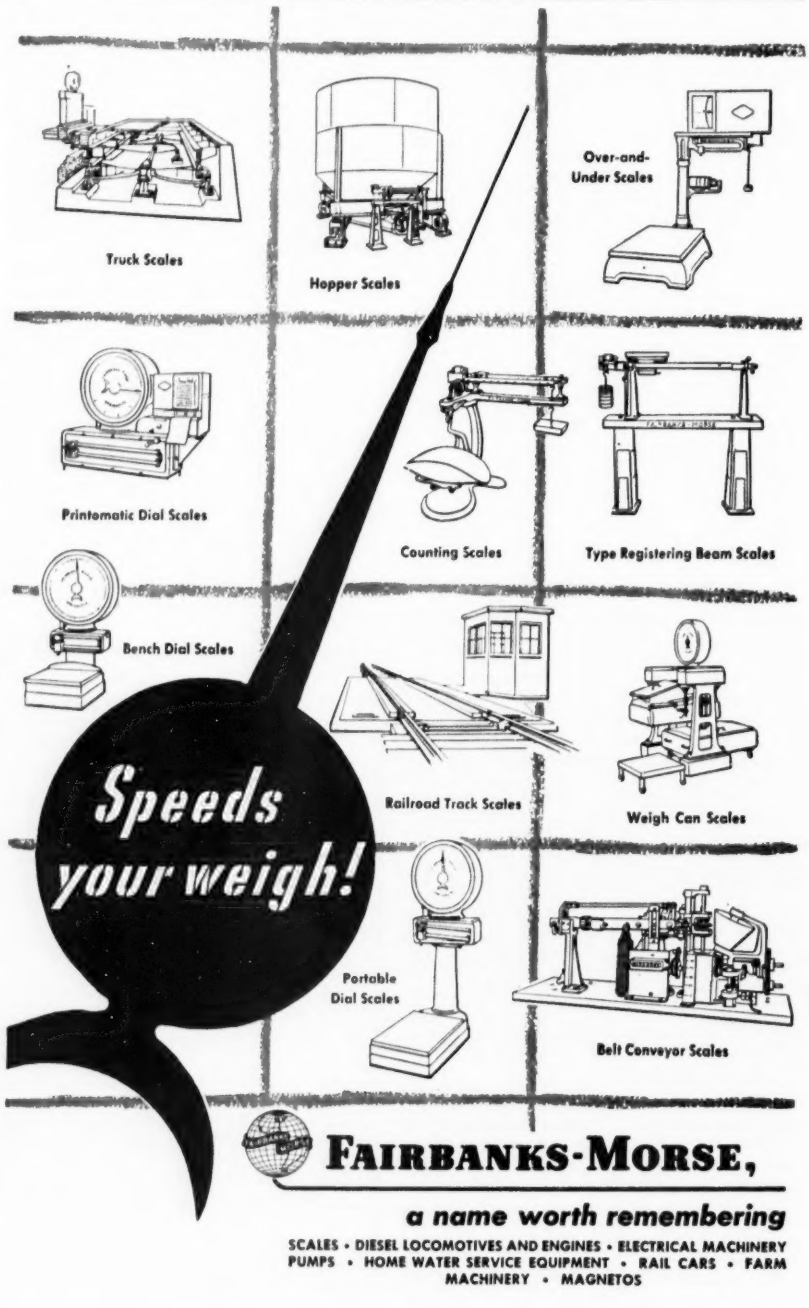
Estimated per-acre harvest for 1953 is 325.4 pounds. This compares with 282.7 in 1952 and the previous high of 311.3 in 1948.

The tendency for a larger proportion of the crop to be grown in the West has been in evidence for many years. Last year Arizona, California and New Mexico accounted for 21 percent of the crop as compared with only seven percent in 1945. Production in these three states is estimated to comprise 19 percent of the U.S. total this year. The West uses, on the other hand, only a fraction of total cotton acreage—1.4 percent in 1930 and 9.8 in 1953.

At the same time production in the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) has dropped from 30 percent of the total in 1945 to 19 percent in 1953.

A second factor contributing to the over-all high yield in the U.S. is the increased use of fertilizer.

USDA lists improved insect and disease control, higher yielding varieties of cotton and generally improved cultural practices as other contributors to the increase in yield.



Imported from India

Bollworm Parasite Study Launched

■ PINK BOLLWORM parasites are being distributed in South Texas as part of the expanded program to control the menace.

Natural enemies of the pink bollworm —parasites from India—were imported this summer for distribution in South Texas cotton fields. Scientists plan to survey the fields next spring to determine how well these beneficial insects can overwinter and establish themselves under American cotton growing conditions.

USDA points out that this study is one of the research efforts being made by the Department in an effort to curb the pink bollworm threat to American cotton production.

In conjunction with a stepped-up cooperative federal-state-industry research program aimed at controlling the pink bollworm, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine sent George W. Angelet to India a year ago in search of the insect's natural enemies. Since India is the original home of the pink bollworm, Angelet thus far has sent back to the U.S. five species of parasites—all wasp-like insects which destroy the pink bollworm by laying eggs on or in its body. The eggs later hatch into larvae that devour the bollworm.

The entomologist made his first shipment of 4,000 parasites to BEPQ's parasite receiving station, Moorestown, N.J., last January. Since then he has sent 55,000 additional live specimens to the station.

Under the direction of Entomologist D. W. Jones, the New Jersey station quickly devised laboratory techniques for rearing large numbers of the parasites in a short time. A quarter-million of the beneficial insects have been reared and shipped to Brownsville, Texas, in the heart of the affected territory.

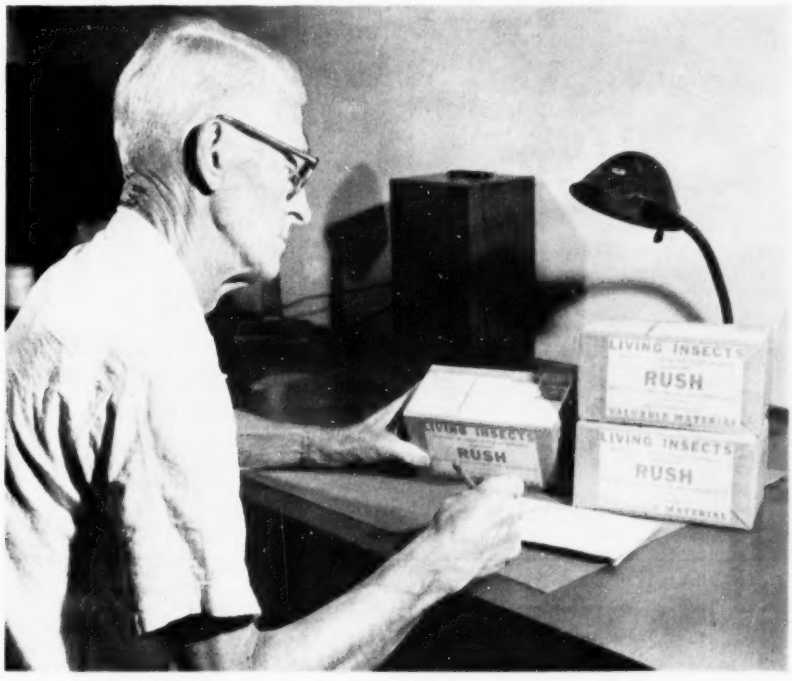
The parasites have been released in South Texas cotton fields, and the survey next spring will guide Bureau entomologists in planning further pink bollworm biological control research.

Angelet is continuing his search for still other promising enemies of the pink bollworm in India.

Jones and his two aides predict that they can, with present equipment, rear and distribute at least a half-million parasites in 1954; millions with a larger operation. When the shipments started to arrive from India, they developed a procedure that enabled shipments of 10,000 or more adult parasites each week to Brownsville.

Not wanting to take a chance on spreading the bollworm out of the quarantined and infested area, the Moorestown workers reared the different parasite species on larvae of the European corn borer, and the eggs and larvae of the rice moth. All rearing was done in 15 glass cylinders measuring 1½ inches in diameter and six inches in length. Each cylinder was partitioned with a piece of cheesecloth or nylon. The corn borers or rice moth larvae were placed on one side of the partition and the parasites on the other. In this way parasites or host insects could be handled independently, and yet the female parasites could, without difficulty, deposit their eggs through the mesh of the cloth, in or on the insect host. By setting the

NEARLY a quarter-million pink bollworm parasites have been reared in New Jersey by USDA and shipped to Texas cotton fields. Parent parasites came from India, natural home of the pest. Surveys next spring will tell how well the beneficial insects have overwintered and established themselves. Shown here is USDA's D. W. Jones, who is in charge of parasite-rearing work at Moorestown, N.J.



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cylinders on end so that the host larvae were above the parasites, the scientists were able to take advantage of the natural habit of the parasites to fly upward and toward the light source.

The eggs laid by the parasites develop into tiny, worm-like larvae that devour the hosts; then pupate, forming ball-like cocoons. From these come another and numerically larger generation of adult parasites. One species of Indian parasite required less than two weeks to complete its life cycle; others required as much as six weeks.

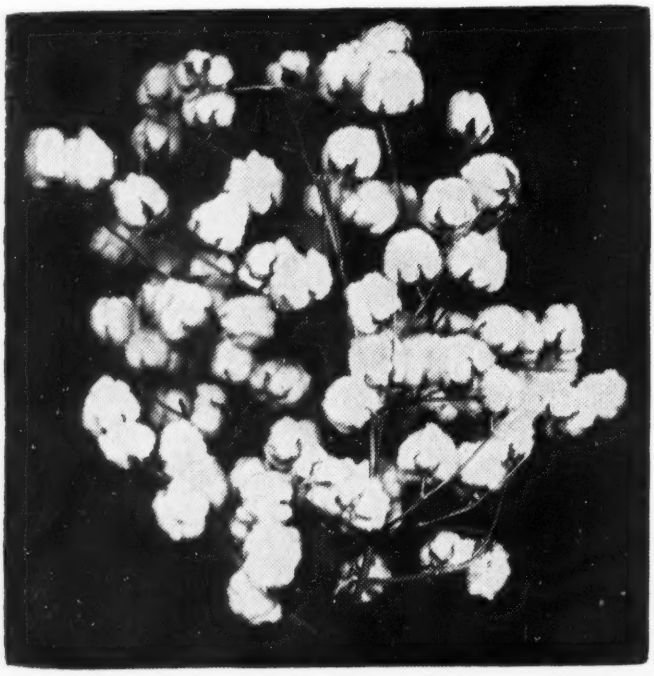
At present nearly 300 counties in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Louisiana are under the pink bollworm quarantine. Scientists are working along many lines in an effort to find an effective control measure for the insect, USDA points out.

Communications to USDA Favor Benson's Policy

USDA says that correspondence received by the Department relative to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's policies shows "overwhelming support."

Communications received in a few days prior to Nov. 12 were 17 to 1 in favor of the Secretary's general policies, his attitude toward price supports on beef cattle and the recent reorganization of USDA.

The Department points out that the mail volume has been unusually heavy. Of approximately 1,500 telegrams, letters and postcards, 1,000 were in regard to the over-all program; 469 about beef cattle supports and 36 about the reorganization program.



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• Lower Parity Asked By Soybean Group

THE AMERICAN Soybean Association has recommended that Secretary of Agriculture Benson announce a price support level of 80 to 85 percent of parity on 1954-crop soybeans, and that no controls be placed on 1954 soybean acreage, according to Geo. M. Strayer, Association secretary. The recommendation was made in a letter to Howard H. Gordon, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration.

At present parity the support price recommended by the Association for next year would be between $2.21 and $2.35 compared to a support price of $2.56 on the 1953 soybean crop.

"Such a support level will place the soybean crop in its proper relationship to support levels on other crops as already announced," stated Strayer, and will also help to avoid building up surpluses in 1954 with resulting acreage controls.

"With the shifts in cotton, wheat and corn to soybean acreage in 1954 because of controls on those crops, we recognize that the acreage, under 90 percent of parity supports, might build up to the levels where we would, for the first time, have surpluses of soybeans from the 1954 crop," Strayer wrote.

"However, we do strongly recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture proclaim at the time the 1954 price support level is announced, that 1954 soybean acreage will not be considered in fixing acreage allotments in case controls on the soybean crop should become a necessity in 1955. Without such an announcement there may well be a wholesale planting of soybeans in areas not previously growing the crop.

"During the past month we have held a series of meetings of soybean growers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where we have discussed the possible choices in price support programs, and the implications of each," Strayer wrote Gordon.

"Growers indicated by about a three to one ratio that they prefer a soybean price support level of 80 to 85 percent of parity for the 1954 crop, with unrestricted acreage, and an opportunity to determine how many soybeans we can utilize domestically and in foreign markets. A small portion of growers favors A small portion of growers favors retention of 90 percent support level, and a few favor removal of all price supports."

Strayer pointed out in his letter to Gordon that since there never has been a real surplus of soybeans, "we do not know how many soybeans we can utilize in the U.S. Nor do we know how many soybeans can be moved into export markets."

Pink Bollworms Found in Louisiana and Oklahoma

USDA reports that pink bollworms were found during the last two weeks of October in three Oklahoma counties outside the previously infested area, and in Claiborne and Union Parishes of Louisiana. The three newly infested Oklahoma counties are Carter, Murray and Coal.

Negative results are reported from gin trash inspections during the period in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, California, and Baja California, Mexico.

• Acreage Compromise Rejected by West

WESTERN cotton growers rejected on Nov. 13 a proposed cotton acreage compromise which had been accepted earlier by representatives from Southeastern and Midsouth areas. The compromise plan calls for increasing 1954 allotments to 21 million acres, plus 315,000 acres for a national reserve. It had been approved Nov. 2 at a Memphis meeting of representatives from most of the eastern part of the Belt, as reported Nov. 7 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Action by the West came at a meeting in Phoenix of representatives from West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada. In rejecting the compromise, the West said that acreage cuts proposed were unfair to that region.

USDA Buys Cottonseed Meal For Drouth Relief Aid

USDA announced Nov. 9 that it would purchase cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, at $54.50 per ton, Valley basis, with type, area, and quality differentials the same as those established in the 1953 cottonseed price support program. The purchase offer was open through Nov. 23 and was available only to mills participating in the 1953 support program. Meal must be delivered within 30 days.

Meal purchased by the Department will be used in the drouth relief program. The Department's stocks of 1952 meal had been exhausted and commitments for relief are still being made, apparently in excess of current tenders of meal under the 1953 program. USDA indicated that it hopes its purchase offer will strengthen the meal market and thereby discourage tenders, which include oil and linters as well as meal.

Limitation of the offer to mills participating in the 1953 cottonseed price support program has led to reports that it involved a change in this program. Trade sources point out that the sale of meal to USDA in accordance with the announcement is separate and distinct from the support program. Such sales are equivalent to open market sales and have no direct bearing on the support program.

Open House Held Nov. 14 By New Lancaster Gin

An open house was held Nov. 14 at the new 4-90 gin at Lancaster, Texas, bulit by the Farmers Cooperative Gin to replace the plant destroyed by fire Sept. 20. Lancaster Chamber of Commerce ccoperated with Gin Manager A. J. Hullett and stockholders of the gin in staging the buffet style luncheon, ginning demonstration and other events on the program.

Peanut Crop To Increase

French West Africa's 1953-54 peanut crop is expected to be considerably larger than last season's, USDA reports, but little change is expected in palm kernel production.

• Council Insect Meet Plans Announced

INSECT CONTROL as a vital factor in modern cotton production will be the basic theme of the seventh annual Cotton Insect Control Conference at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Dec. 16-17-18, the National Cotton Council announces.

Public and private entomologists working on cotton insect control throughout the Cotton Belt will attend the Council-sponsored meeting to report on progress, review current problems and discuss opportunities for improving the effectiveness of insect control programs.

Also present will be a number of farm organization and cotton industry leaders, along with representatives from more than 200 commercial chemical companies, application equipment manufacturers and commercial applicators.

Future insect control programs, according to the Council, will play an important part in the progress of cotton mechanization. Modern mechanized production requires a sizeable investment for the cotton farmer, and he must protect it by insuring maximum yields per acre at low costs.

Mechanized soil preparation, fertilization and up-to-date cultural practices are completely wasted if insects destroy the crop during the growing season, the Council points out.

Nationally-known authorities will cover subjects allied to this theme plus others ranging from new insecticides to refinements in long-standing, proved methods of insect control.

Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

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Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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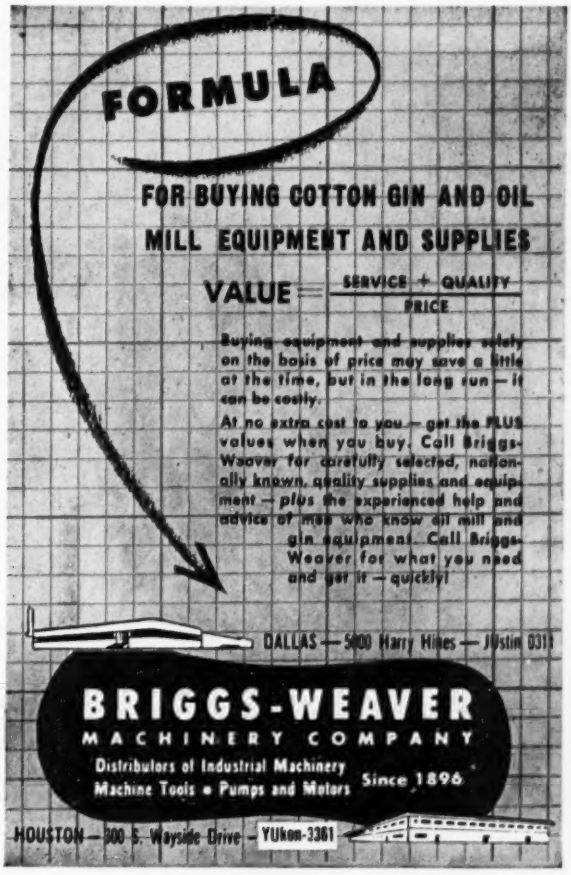
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RESEARCH ....BRIEFS

Beginning of the End For the Pink Bollworm?

■ Research people are hoping the new year marks the beginning of the end of the pink bollworm. They have no new evidence upon which to base fond hopes, but they are wheeling some new weapons up to the battlefront. First off there's the one-quarter million insect parasites of the cotton pest that have been loosed in Texas, as reported elsewhere in this issue. Plan is to do much more of the same next year if these first insect crusaders against the pink bollworm stand up and fight when the chips are down.

Slated to be opened this month in Brownsville, Texas, is a new research laboratory dedicated to a single proposition: Destruction of the pink bollworm. The laboratory is supported jointly by USDA, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas and the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation.

USDA entomologists say two lines of attack are to be taken against the pink bollworm at Brownsville. (1) A search for insecticides that will be the worst poison for the pest, and (2) a study of its reaction to various types of climate.

Five separate, controlled cabinets will be used to simulate different weather conditions of the South. How the pink bollworm reacts may turn up important clues to its control across the Cotton Belt.

The pink bollworm, meanwhile, remains "Public Enemy No. 1" of cotton growers, say USDA research men. Losses caused by the pest are not yet as great as the cost of the boll weevil, but may be soon. Its spread has not been arrested, and it has been discovered in still more areas this year. Some progress is reported by scientists in "eliminating the pink bollworm in the normal ginning process." Beyond that, however, nobody is claiming much.

* * *

A GENERAL of the armies moving against the pink bollworm is Ky Pepper (K.P.) Ewing, well known to readers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press for his long-time leadership in the fight against cotton pests. "K. P. is a public servant 24 hours a day," said a colleague, and most of them will be spent on the pink bollworm. The scientist has a staff of 50 full-time people.

* * *

More About Light Traps

■ There apparently has been some loose talk about whether light traps do or don't help control insects. So we asked a man who ought to know, Dr. Eugene G. McKibben, director of research in farm engineering for USDA. "As yet," he said, "there is no good evidence the traps are a help in control." He added, however, that the traps can be of great help in estimating the degree of insect infestations. In one case the traps showed that insects had infested a field a month earlier than a bug expert had figured they were there.

* * *

USDA'S CHIEF home economist, Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, tells us one we did not know: "Actually," she says, "milk is a basic food in most reducing diets." She thinks we all ought to drink more of it. She didn't say so, but is probably thinking that this would get a lot of butter off Mr. Benson's back.

* * *

More Dry Weather Ahead

■ Long-range weather forecasters who place great reliance on sunspot cycles say we are in for more of the same in the new year. Sunspot experts think the present cycle is behaving about as expected. First, one or two years of drouth, followed by a "peak" year (1953) of drouth. Next year they see a tapering off, but spotty drouth is expected, rounding out what they believe is a four-year dry spell.

U.S. Weather Bureau officials do not accept the sunspot theory as "conclusive." But they do admit there is evidence to support it. As a matter of fact, Dr. I. R. Tannehill, Weather Bureau director, thinks the next dozen years may be dryer than average.

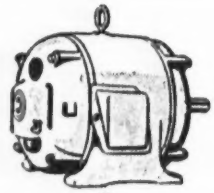
* * *

IT HAS BEEN known for some time that minute amounts of certain minerals may be needed in the soil for animals to live on it. Australia researchers now report minerals can make a tremendous difference in profits for ranchers. In one area, addition of phosphate, copper and zinc to the soil made it possible to graze 40 sheep where only one grazed before!

* * *

Shaw Sums Up Research

■ "We have only scratched the surface," says USDA's research head, Dr. Byron T. Shaw, speaking of basic scientific findings in agriculture. In summing up, he lists some startling and profitable ones that have come along in this generation. They include penicillin and dextran; the billion-dollar soybean brought into this country from the Orient by plant explorers; new plants bred to fit machines, such as a smaller sorghum plant that can be harvested by combines; greatly increased yields of a long list of crops such as the 50 percent boost in corn output per acre; and chickens that lay three eggs where only two were produced less than 20 years ago.



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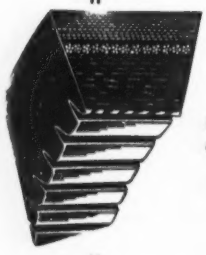

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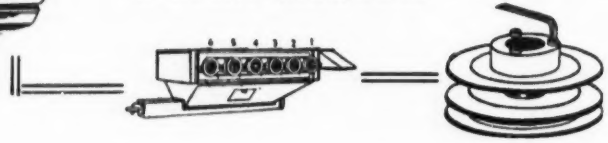

Head of Brode Corporation Dies in Memphis Nov. 4

Julien L. Brode, Memphis, president of The Brode Corp., died Nov. 4 in Memphis. He had been active in the cottonseed products industry for many years and his father, the late F. W. Brode, was one of the founders and a charter member of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the name by which the present National Cottonseed Products Association was first known.

Julien Brode was born and reared in Memphis and graduated from the University of Chicago.

He is survived by his wife and three sisters, Mrs. Joseph Mason Fly of Memphis, Mrs. M. L. Fliesbel of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Joseph H. Mangum of Chicago.

Cotton Marketing Costs Reviewed in Bulletin

Costs in the Marketing of Cotton From Central Markets to Southeastern Mills is the title of a recent publication issued by USDA's Cotton Branch. Joe H. McLure and A. J. Fortenberry are the authors of the study of costs of marketing services performed by central market cotton merchants and other agencies in the movement of cotton from central spot markets to mills in the Southeast.

November 1 Cotton Report

For the U.S., the crop of 16,093,000 bales now indicated exceeds the Oct. 1 forecast by one-half million bales or three percent. This increase is largely in the Central and Western Belt and comes mostly from Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Small declines in the East were almost offset by an increase in the New Mexico and Arizona estimates. The crop indicated Nov. 1 exceeds the 1952 crop by six percent and is 32 percent above average. Cotton ginnings for the U.S. were reported by the Bureau of the Census at 10,787,521 running bales ginned from the crop of 1953 prior to Nov. 1 compared with 10,807,206 in 1952 and 10,023,029 in 1951.

State	Acreage for Harvest 1953[1]	Lint Yield per Harvested Acre: Average 1942-51	Lint Yield per Harvested Acre: 1952	Lint Yield per Harvested Acre: 1953 Indicated Nov. 1	Production[2] 500-Lb. Gross Wt. Bales: Average 1942-51	Production[2] 500-Lb. Gross Wt. Bales: 1952 Crop	Production[2] 500-Lb. Gross Wt. Bales: 1953 Crop Indicated Nov. 1
	Thous. acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	494	379	385	418	345	394	430
Virginia	29	362	424	314	20	23	19
North Carolina	762	345	366	290	522	569	460
South Carolina	1,075	315	286	317	697	657	710
Georgia	1,354	252	245	275	716	729	775
Florida	64	192	271	195	15	30	26
Tennessee	891	364	366	361	543	638	670
Alabama	1,580	285	275	296	911	890	975
Mississippi	2,360	337	385	427	1,670	1,906	2,100
Arkansas	1,849	334	345	386	1,355	1,366	1,485
Louisiana	910	314	408	417	568	756	790
Oklahoma	993	160	105	213	429	264	440
Texas	8,977	183	171	222	3,162	3,808	4,150
New Mexico	312	483	527	515	173	330	335
Arizona	675	525	682	704	312	948	990
California	1,396	615	622	593	763	1,818	1,725
Other States[3]	16	355	337	387	13	10	13
UNITED STATES	23,737	271.4	282.7	325.4	12,215	15,136	16,093
AMER. EGYPT.[4]	83.1	322	406	384	27.2	95.0	66.5
Texas	27.0	350	431	427	7.0	32.4	24.0
New Mexico	18.5	318	399	285	3.9	18.1	11.0
Arizona	37.0	303	395	402	16.1	43.8	31.0
All other	.6	—	258	400	—	.7	.5

[1] Sept. 1 estimate. [2] Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. [3] Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada. [4] Included in state and U.S. totals.

• Ward Writes Article For Feed Magazine

FEED MANUFACTURERS and poultry and swine feeders are due to get a bonus value from the current cottonseed meal nutrition research program, A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service director, said in a feature article which appears in the November Basic Feed Ingredients Issue of the American Feed and Grain magazine.

Ward pointed out that feeders of poultry and swine, as well as feed manufacturers, had long hoped that research would produce a cottonseed meal which might be used interchangeably with soybean meal in these rations. Recent feeding trials have indicated that the better samples of cottonseed meal will actually improve the efficiency of the ration when they replace half of the soybean meal used in the ration. More information on this issue appears elsewhere in this issue of The Press.

Feed manufacturers were reminded that the successful development of this work will not only allow them more freedom of choice in the use of protein concentrates in their formulas but will also improve their formulas. These two factors are always prime objectives of feed manufacturers, and they will follow this work with a great deal of interest.

Ward said that this research program seeks to give the poultry and swine feeder the same advantage that cattle and sheep feeders have always enjoyed in using cottonseed meal.

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Raymond Gibson Wins 4-H Lint Award in Alabama

Raymond Gibson's 10 years with cotton were climaxed recently when the Butler County, Alabama, youth was proclaimed state winner in the 4-H cotton growing contest.

A trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago is being awarded the boy, said O. N. Andrews, Alabama Extension cotton improvement specialist, who made the contest announcement.

Raymond has carried a cotton project every year during his club career. Over the 10-year period he has produced 37 bales of cotton on 40 acres—nearly a bale per acre. The average yield in Butler County is less than one-half bale per acre.

Only six years old when he joined the youth organization, Raymond has grossed more than $11,000 from 52 projects completed during his membership. Last year his Jersey heifer won the county championship and a blue ribbon at the district show. The club boy also knows plenty about corn, peanuts, hogs, forestry, pastures, sweet potatoes, tractor maintenance and gardening.

Raymond has held six offices in his local club and is now serving as an officer of the county 4-H council. He has been junior leader in his community for four consecutive years.

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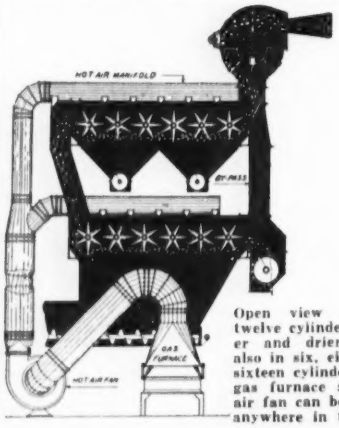
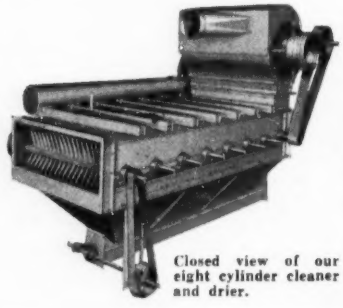


Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Made also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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• Jarnagin Portrait To Be Presented

DR. MILTON P. JARNAGIN, livestock leader at the University of Georgia, will be honored at a banquet Nov. 30 at the Stockyards Inn, Chicago. A portrait of Doctor Jarnagin will be presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

Long a leader in livestock activities in Georgia and the nation, Doctor Jarnagin has been active in encouraging the efficient use of cottonseed feed products in rations. He has appeared on the programs of a number of state and national crushing industry conventions.

Crude Cottonseed Oil Offered by CCC

About 15.9 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil are being offered on Offer No. 12 under Announcement NO-CS-8 for sale at a fixed price by the New Orleans commodity office, USDA. Concurrently Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase on a competitive bid basis from purchasers of the crude oil refined cottonseed oil based on quantity and grade of the crude oil.

Bids for purchase of the crude oil for domestic use or for export, under Sales Announcement NO-CS-7 will also be considered.

The crude oil was acquired by CCC as a result of price support operations, F. P. Biggs, director, New Orleans commodity office, explained.

Bids for this oil should reach the New Orleans commodity office, 120 Marais Street, before 11:00 a.m., c.s.t., Nov. 29, 1953, Biggs said.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1953 prior to Nov. 1, 1953, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1952 and 1951.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	1953	1952	1951
United States	*10,787,521	*10,807,206	*10,023,029
Alabama	920,258	817,857	834,801
Arizona	404,054	328,826	189,593
Arkansas	1,090,584	1,082,257	836,527
California	515,885	769,033	658,089
Florida	14,354	16,348	17,746
Georgia	699,199	661,196	836,476
Illinois	1,381	532	351
Kentucky	5,160	3,904	2,334
Louisiana	602,682	677,124	669,633
Mississippi	1,736,817	1,677,792	1,381,030
Missouri	366,654	313,959	196,476
New Mexico	155,971	182,116	111,045
North Carolina	416,881	401,804	417,215
Oklahoma	253,939	208,108	224,116
South Carolina	651,078	540,835	746,988
Tennessee	523,776	509,545	364,838
Texas	2,414,972	2,602,515	2,528,087
Virginia	13,876	13,455	7,684

*Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and 1951.

The statistics in this report include 16,249 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 26,686 for 1952, and 11,457 for 1951.

The statistics for 1953 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports

Cotton consumed during the month of September 1953 amounted to 702,425 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Sept. 26, 1953, was 1,296,811 bales and in public storage and at compresses 5,852,917 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,039,000. Total imports for the month of July 1953 were 8,375 bales, and exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 114,632 bales.

New Plant Investment

(Continued from Page 13)

trends extending back to 1900, based on such factors as the composite figures for all commodities' wholesale price indexes, the wholesale price index for farm products, and the competition offered by other products concludes with this analysis:

"During the next decade, the price of cottonseed oil, in our opinion, will show a generally rising trend. Undoubtedly the actual price will fluctuate about this trend level, but probably will not fall below 12 cents per pound for any length of time. Over the forecast period, an average price of 15.5 cents per pound seems probable."[2]

• **Line 4. Operating Cost Savings**—Filtration-extraction shows a net saving over hydraulic pressing of 3.4 cents a ton. This is based on labor and press cloth savings of 82.9 cents and 24.5 cents per ton of seed, respectively, less the additional cost of 5.2 cents for electricity, 66.5 cents for steam, 5 cents for water and 27.3 cents for solvent required in the newer process.

This projected operating cost saving is extremely conservative. Engineering studies utilizing average pressroom costs of a number of hydraulic mills indicate the possible operating cost savings accruing from conversion may run from $1 to $1.20 per ton of seed processed.

• **Line 5. Hull Utilization**—To calculate the cost of the additional hulls required to bring solvent-extracted meal up to a 41 percent protein content, a price of $15 per ton of hulls has been used.

• **Line 6. Meal Discount**—The meal discount figure of 62 cents per ton of processed seed is based on a projected $1.50 per ton loss of income from solvent meal. Actually, comprehensive marketing studies indicate that discounts on solvent meal will probably disappear in the near future as a greater proportion of the cottonseed industry converts to solvent extraction. This point is further emphasized in a current report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which states, "It is recognized that some solvent mills have encountered occasional discounts on their meal. However, such discounts have tended to disappear over a period of time."[3]

One of the problems encountered in this respect has been to pelletize solvent meal satisfactorily. This problem is the subject of much study and experimentation at the present time, and is expected to be completely solved within the near future.

• **Line 8. Annual Capacity** — Cost and yield predictions are based on the processing of 25,000 tons of cottonseed annually, during 167 days' operation per year. And if the plant operated 200 days per year on cottonseed, 30,000 tons could be processed annually, with a corresponding 20 percent-plus increased income.

The 150-ton per day package plant analyzed for these calculations is likewise capable of processing 75 tons of soybeans per day. If a converting mill ran soybeans part of the year, investment payout would be accomplished within a much shorter period than indicated by these figures which are based on cottonseed alone.

• **Line 9. Annual Depreciation**—Based on the practice of the group mill operator collaborating in the analysis, a 12 percent annual depreciation charge was used.

• **Line 11. Income Tax Rate**—Based on a study of pending tax legislation and trends, it is felt that the average total income tax rate will not exceed 52 percent of net taxable profits over the coming 10-year period, under peacetime conditions.

• **Line 14. Interest Rate** — An annual charge of 2.5 percent for interest was calculated on the basis of total investment. This would be the average interest cost on the investment over the period of amortization, based on an actual cost of money of approximately 4.5 percent.

Advantages of Filtration-Extraction

The new filtration-extraction process offers major technological advantages, as well as economic ones. Because less solvent is needed, smaller equipment,

[2]FUTURE TRENDS FOR COTTONSEED OIL PRICES by S. J. Aires, Manager, Commercial Research Department and E. J. Verity, Market Analyst, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Penn. Reprinted from THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS, issue of Feb. 28, 1953.

[3]U.S. Department of Agriculture P.M.A. Bulletin #103, p. 14.

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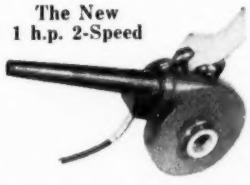

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that uses less steam, is needed than with conventional solvent processes. The solvent-to-meats ratio is also lower. These factors give high production capacity with a small-sized filter unit.

Principal advantages of the new system can be summarized as follows:

1. More Oil per Ton of Seed. Better than 98 percent oil yield by direct extraction.

2. Pre-Pressing Costs Eliminated. Unlike the majority of commercial solvent extraction installations, no pre-pressing is required. This eliminates the expense of installing and operating pre-pressing equipment, and makes the filtration-extraction process particularly adaptable for smaller mills.

3. Labor Saving With Automatic Controls. Simplified operation requires only one operator and a helper per shift, or two operators if rolling and cooking are done in another area.

4. Adaptable to Soybeans. With easily made modifications, filtration-extraction is adaptable to soybean raw materials, permitting major extension of the crushing season to obtain the added revenues and economy of year-round operation.

5. High Oil Quality. Removal of the solvent from the oil solution at comparatively low temperatures and short duration of distillation time reduces fixation of color pigments and produces an extracted oil of high commercial standards.

6. Solvent-Free Meal. Commercially solvent-free meal is assured by a direct-heated, hearth-type solvent recoverer. Dust problems are reduced and maintenance and cleaning of vapor lines and condensers are minimized.

7. Reduced Space Requirements. A 150-ton plant occupies an area only 20 feet by 45 feet by 40 feet high.

8. Low Solvent Losses. Solvent losses are held to a minimum through adequate seals and scavenging of vent gases. Even discharge waste water is treated to recover all solvent.

9. Low Utilities Consumption. Water —700 gallons at 60° F. per ton of seed. Steam—640 pounds per ton of seed (including steam for cooking). Electricity —40 kwh per ton of seed for 150-ton plant.

10. Reduced Maintenance and Downtime. Standardized components are used where possible, and except for crushing rolls, pumps, fans and motors, high-speed equipment has been eliminated. All parts are compact and easily accessible.

11. Reduced Investment Through "Package Plants." Basic engineering costs are prorated over a number of plants through standardization of design in major units.

12. Single Source Responsibility. If desired, "package plants" are available on a turnkey basis. This means unified responsibility for engineering, procurement, erection and initial operation.

How Filtration-Extraction Works

As shown in the process flow diagram (Fig. 2), the filtration-extraction method requires no pre-pressing. Steps in the process are as follows:

1. Delinted and dehulled cottonseed is conveyed to the seed surge bin from dehulling equipment. The seed passes through the continuous automatic seed feeder to the feed roll at the top of the seed crushing rolls.

2. Ground seed is conveyed and elevated to the seed cooker. Rolled seed is cooked under controlled contact with live steam at a relatively low temperature for a properly-timed interval.

3. Cooked seed is delivered through an aspirated cooker discharge conveyor, the cooked seed elevator and the cooked seed transverse conveyor to the extractor.

4. Cooked seed and solvent containing a small amount of oil (weak miscella) are mixed concurrently for the length of time required to obtain good extraction and the resulting slurry of meal in concentrated miscella is transferred by the filter feed conveyor to the rotary filter.

The bed of solids on the filter is subjected to a series of three counter-current washes, beginning with fresh solvent pumped from the water separator tank by the solvent feed pump. The miscella is filtered off and the meal is countercurrently washed and successively drained three times in less than three minutes' time. The first two washes are with weak miscella, the third with hexane.

5. The compartmented miscella tank receives each of the three respective washes pumped to the filters by the miscella pumps. Miscella filtered from the slurry delivered from the extractor enters one of the compartments of the miscella tank. It is then pumped by the evaporator feed pump to the miscella preheater. There is less than one percent residual oil left in the extracted meal.

6. The miscella preheater raises the temperature of the liquid to the boiling point. It then passes through the evaporator heater and flashes into the evaporator separator, all in a matter of seconds.

7. Vapors from the evaporator separator are condensed in the evaporator condenser, the condensate returning to the water separator tank. Concentrated liquor from the evaporator separator passes to the top of the oil stripper, down which it flows counter-current to live steam.

8. Oil from the bottom of the oil stripper, commercially free of solvent, is pumped by the oil pump to the oil cooler which reduces it to a safe storage temperature on the way to an oil storage tank.

9. Extracted meal from the rotary filter is conveyed by the filter discharge conveyor to the top of the solvent recoverer. Here, in contact with steam-heated surfaces, the solvent is driven off by evaporation as it passes from tray to tray. The remaining traces of solvent are removed in the bottom tray through contact with live steam.

10. Meal, commercially free of solvent, is transferred by the extracted meal discharge conveyor, the extracted meal elevator and the extracted meal cooler conveyor to meal storage.

TABLE 1
CALCULATION OF INVESTMENT PAYOUT

	$325,000		$375,000		$425,000	
1. Investment						
2. Average Oil Price per Lb.	12¢	15.5¢	12¢	15.5¢	12¢	15.5¢
3. Oil gain—40 lbs. @ (2)	$4.800/ton	$6.200/ton	$4.800/ton	$6.200/ton	$4.800/ton	$6.200/ton
4. Plus operating cost savings	.034	.034	.034	.034	.034	.034
	4.834	6.234	4.834	6.234	4.834	6.234
5. Less: Hull Utilization .30						
6. Meal Discount .621						
.921	.921	.921	.921	.921	.921	.921
7. Total Increment	$3.913/ton	$5.313/ton	$3.913/ton	$5.313/ton	$3.913/ton	$5.313/ton
8. Calculated yearly gross gain on 25,000 ton cottonseed crush through conversion from hydraulic to Lukenweld filtration extraction	$97,825	$132,825	$97,825	$132,825	$97,825	$132,825
9. Less: Annual Depreciation	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	51,000	51,000
	58,825	93,825	52,825	87,825	46,825	81,825
10. Less: Average yearly interest on investment	8,125	8,125	9,375	9,375	10,625	10,625
11. Taxable Gain	50,700	85,700	43,450	78,450	36,200	71,200
12. Less: Estimated income taxes (52%)	26,364	44,564	22,594	40,794	18,824	37,024
13. Gross profit on conversion	24,336	41,136	20,956	37,656	17,376	34,176
14. Plus: Depreciation allowance	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	51,000	51,000
15. Net Yearly Cash Availability for Payout	$63,336	$ 80,136	$65,956	$ 82,656	$68,376	$ 85,176
16. Years required for Payout	5.13	4.06	5.69	4.53	6.22	4.99
17. Annual Percentage Return on Investment	15.60%	26.37%	11.59%	20.92%	8.52%	16.75%

An Industrial Chemist Says

Cutting Farm Costs Is Research Goal

■ CHEMICALS to reduce expenses needed now; increasing production is long-range objective, says Du Pont spokesman.

Cutting farm production costs is an immediate responsibility of industrial research in agricultural chemicals, while increasing agricultural production from existing acreage is a long-range goal which the chemical industry should help meet, says Dr. Max T. Goebel, of the Du Pont Co.

Doctor Goebel, director of the technical division of Du Pont's Grasselli Chemicals Department, spoke Nov. 10 before the division of agriculture of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

The chemical industry, he said, must be sure that its research programs "are directed along such lines that they will results in products which agriculture really needs," and the greatest immediate need of the farmer is "for chemicals which will cut his cost of production and in this way help to improve his financial return from his investment in land, equipment, and labor."

At the same time, he asserted, the long-range forecast of population growth "indicates that the chemical industry should be bold in its attack on new lines of long-range research which hold out hope of some day greatly increasing agricultural production from our existing acreage."

Agriculture can readily supply the food requirements of the American people for the next few years, Doctor Goebel said, and surpluses are likely over the near-term future. "If we had this situation in one of our plants," he said, "we would say that there was ample capacity to meet the demand for the next few years. Consequently, we would put our effort primarily on cutting the unit cost of the product."

As an example of chemicals which help cut farm production costs he cited selective weed killers, noting that they result in a very direct saving for the farmer "regardless of the state of the market for his product.

"In view of the farmers' individual need for the lowest possible cost of production for his crops," Doctor Goebel stated, "it certainly would appear to be a real responsibility of the research men in the chemical industry to concentrate a lot of research thinking in these next few years on new developments which will save the farmer money."

Also, he said, the farmer needs insecticides, fungicides, and the like, to protect his investment against loss. Such chemicals, he added, not only protect the farmer's income and livelihood, but should reduce the problem of surpluses. For example, he suggested that if there were no chemicals to control insects which attack cotton, a tremendous acreage would have to be planted to insure a crop after the insects had been satisfied.

"Then," he added, "supposing we had another year like 1952, in which there were relatively few bugs. The surpluses we have been experiencing from time to time would be as nothing compared to the flood of cotton which might suddenly descend on the country's economy. Thus, it seems reasonable to say that these insurance chemicals play a part, over-all, in cushioning the 'boom and bust' cycle which we would all be very glad to see eliminated completely from the agricultural economy."

The chemical industry must take into account a possible need for considerably increased food supplies within 25 years, due to projected population growth. "From the standpoint of the entire nation," Doctor Goebel said, "research is the most flexible safeguard against shortages in the future. Research people see so many fascinating possibilities that the difficulty is to choose those which hold out the greatest hope of practical success and real assistance in the solution of the problem."

Another responsibility of the chemical industry mentioned by Doctor Goebel was thorough and conscientious biological evaluation of leads turned up by chemical research. "If we were to flood federal, state, and university investigators with essentially untried leads," he said, "we would simply confuse the whole agricultural research picture."

Doctor Goebel praised the evaluation work of "public-spirited research men employed by the federal government, by the states, and by the land grant colleges," and added that industry "should not multiply their burdens by asking them to evaluate new products and techniques until we have convinced ourselves that they are really sound."

Also, industry must be sure that new products can be used safely, and must not feel that it can leave this responsibility to a government agency. At the same time, he said, the agricultural chemical industry "has everything to gain and nothing to lose from a very vigorous and vigilant national program on the part of the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration."

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Gin Operator L. H. West Buried in Mississippi

Funeral services were held Nov. 8 at Greenville, Miss., for L. H. West, operator of the Avon Cotton Gin, Pettit, since 1940. He was 64 years old.

Surviving include his wife; three sons, Grady West of Chillicothe, Ohio, J. C. West of Anoka, Minn., and Gurthen West of Greenville; a stepson, Earl Neugent of Chatham, Miss.; two stepdaughters, Mrs. Ora Bell McCaa of Greenville and Mrs. Katherine Sibley of Rolling Fork, Miss.; four brothers, Berry West and Thomas West of Boyle, Miss., Wiley West of Pensacola, Fla., and Bailey West of Itta Bena, Miss.; and two sisters, Mrs. Alma Hudson of Cleveland, Miss., and Mrs. Fannie Morgan of Thomasville, Ala.

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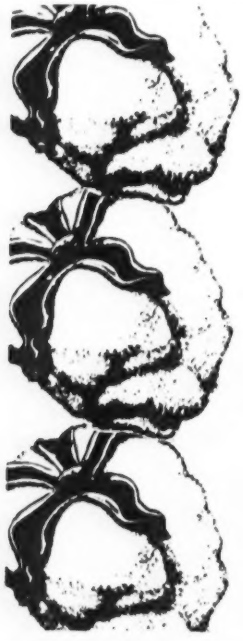

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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

- Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Tenth Annual Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S.C. For information write B. F. Smith, secretary-manager, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

- Dec. 10-11-12—American Chemical Society regional conclave. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, general chairman.

- Dec. 16-17-18—Seventh Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1954

- Jan. 11-12-13—Southern Weed Conference. Memphis, Tenn. Dr. W. B. Ennis, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College, Miss., conference chairman.

- Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

- Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

- Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

- Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

- March 2-3—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools. To be held at locations in and near Memphis, Tenn. Additional details to be announced later.

- March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

- March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

- March 18-19-20 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 18-19-20 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be

held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P.O. Box 444), Dallas 21.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cotton Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

Peanut Bulletin Issued

Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, has issued a report, Peanut Performance Tests, 1944-52, containing results of a nine-year research project at three widely separated locations in the state.

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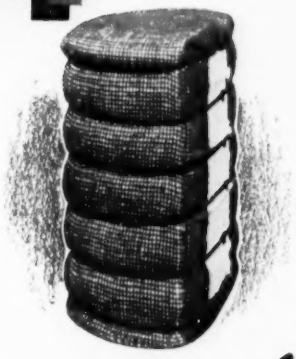

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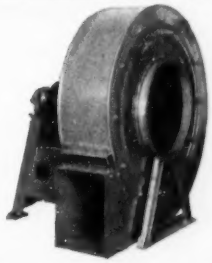

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Oklahoma Field Days Are in Progress

The second series of fall cotton field days is now in progress in Oklahoma. George E. Stroup, Oklahoma Extension Service, Stillwater, says that mechanical harvesting discussions and demonstrations will be featured on each program. Yield data for varieties, fertilizers and insect control are also scheduled for attention.

County meetings have been held in Harmon, Nov. 12; Caddo, Nov. 17; Roger Mills, Nov. 18; Blaine, Nov. 19; and Kiowa, Nov. 20. Six more field days are slated—in Cotton, Nov. 23; Love, Nov. 24; Payne, Nov. 25; Okmulgee, Dec. 1; Hughes, Dec. 2; and Pittsburg, Dec. 7.

CCC Sells Castor Beans

USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation has sold 8,000 tons of castor beans at 24 cents per pound of oil contained in the beans, C. H. Moseley, Dallas commodity office director, announced Nov. 10.

Contracts for crushing the castor beans were awarded to Baker Castor Oil Co., New York, 4,000 tons; Brady Mills, Inc., Brady, Texas, 2,000 tons; and Taft Cotton Oil Co., Taft, Texas, 2,000 tons.

In addition to the 19,000 tons of castor beans sold to date, CCC also will take delivery of oil from 5,000 tons of beans being crushed by a private firm which contracted with producers for their castor beans.

Night Fires Are Most Damaging at Gins

Gin fires are much more common when the plant is operating, but often it is the fire which occurs when the gin is closed for the night that causes the heaviest damage—especially if there's no watchman on the job.

This is backed by fire records of a large insurance company, the National Cotton Council's production and marketing division points out. These records indicate that in recent years, night blazes caused almost half of the total gin fire damage—even though they did not occur frequently.

Obvious reason for this is that the night fire often gets too big a start before it is detected. As a general rule, the earlier you detect a fire, the lower the damage.

That is why the Council is urging ginners to check into the possibility of employing night watchmen. This could be an especially wise move right now, since a lot of plants will be operating with only one crew during the remainder of the ginning season. Watchmen should always be employed if fire has occurred during the day and the gin is closed at night.

With a watchman on hand, ginners can get lower insurance rates on baled cotton. In fact, if a ginner stores a lot of cotton in his yard, it is possible that he could more than pay the watchman's wages with his premium savings.

Down time is dollar time. And the dollars are lost, not made. That's why it pays to buy gin machinery from a company that designs it right in the first place, builds it properly, and helps you maintain it economically.

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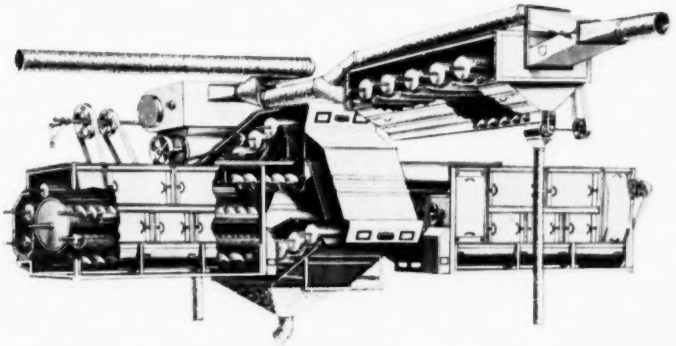

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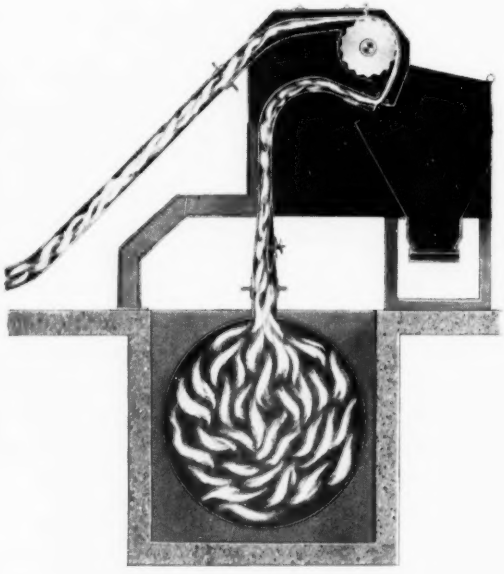

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